The Chicago Tribune.

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FOREIGN.

The War in Europe.

Arrival of Napoleon at the Front.

Comparative Strength of the Opposing Armies on the Rhine.

Conditional Alliance Between France and Italy.

More Light Concerning Napoleon's Schemes of Aggrandizement.

Position of the British Government Explained in the Lords.

Large Increase of the Russian Force in Poland.

AT THE FRONT.

PARIS, July 28.—Reports from the southern border of Baden state that no Prussian troops are to be seen along the Rhine, from Basle to Constance. A small corps of infantry is posted near Rheinfels. The troops of Wurtemberg are moving toward the fortress of Rastadt.

LONDON, July 28.—The Belgian camp at Beverloo has been broken up, and the troops distributed among the frontier fortresses. All work on the fortifications will be rapidly hurried forward to completion.

LONDON, July 28—Midnight.—Everything indicates that an important engagement must take place within three days. The Prussians are concentrating between Treves and Neckar on the river Saar. They have 400,000 men, and rather too much cavalry to forage. The opposing force of the French numbers about 300,000.

PARIS, July 28—Midnight.—The Emperor arrived at 6 o'clock this afternoon at Metz, where the imperial headquarters are established.

A proclamation to the army will be issued to-morrow.

The *Moniteur* reports that three [illegible] prisoners were taken at [illegible]. Two were officers of the Baden army, and have been released on [illegible]. The [illegible] was captured while attempting to cut telegraph wires. The Baden officers have been treated with great courtesy by General LeBoeuf, and will be sent to Paris.

A correspondent then writes from Metz, Tuesday: "A Prussian officer says the Kehl bridge was destroyed by a telegraphic mistake. After the explosion, a second telegram was received from Berlin prohibiting its destruction.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 28.—Only the reserve steamers of the Compagnie General Trans-Atlantique were taken by the government.

Edmond About will replace the late Prevost-Paradol in the French Academy, and possibly as Minister to Washington.

An American legion is now forming here, to have a French commander, nominated by the government.

The *Journal Official* publishes the following letter from the Emperor, dated July 26:

"*Commander-in-Chief Garde Nationale of Paris:*

"DEAR GENERAL: I beg you to express on my part to the Garde Nationale of Paris, how much I count on its patriotism and devotion. At the moment when I am about to set out for the army I have to testify to it the confidence which I repose in its will and ability to maintain order in Paris, and to contribute to the security of the Empress. It is becoming to say that each one, according to the measure of his ability, shall add to the safety of the country."

The *Journal* also contains a correspondence from St. Petersburg, in which it is said that Russia does not sympathize with Prussia. Prussia wishes to make a Prussian lake of the Baltic, and attacks the independence of Denmark and that of half of Germany. The correspondence says further: "The Czar treats the French Ambassador here with much distinction."

The *Patrie* publishes a circular from the Minister of the Interior, announcing to the prefects of departments that the Emperor desires the funds usually appropriated for public rejoicing at the *fete* of the 15th of August to be given this year to the army.

It having been reported here that several American officers desire to follow the French army in the campaign against Prussia, for the purpose of making observations for the use of the American Government, petitions were lately filed with the government for the necessary permission. The request was declined, the highest military authority of the empire repeating that no foreign officer, however high his rank, will be permitted near the French army.

The Emperor left St. Cloud to-day, by special train, for the army. He was accompanied by Prince Napoleon. The [illegible] at the railroad station. She was deeply moved, and as soon as the train disappeared, returned to the palace.

The Spanish Ambassador had an interview with the Emperor and Empress just before his departure, and the *Moniteur du Soir* remarks the extreme friendliness of their conversation. The Ambassador says the Emperor appeared quite well. As the crowd gathered around the Imperial car, the Emperor bowed pleasantly to all, saying, "*A bientot!*"

Representatives of foreign powers at Paris have transmitted to their respective governments notice of the Emperor's departure.

The Empress, attended by ladies of the court, proceeded to the chapel of Notre Dame Des Victoires and placed there a votive lamp, similar to the one she placed in the same chapel at the beginning of the Italian war.

The *Gaulois* publishes a report that a conditional alliance has been concluded between France and Italy, and the new treaty stipulates that in case of certain eventualities France is to pay Italy sixty millions of francs and leave her free to make Rome the Capital of the Kingdom.

Advices from Rome represent that the Pope accepts as unsuitable the evacuation of Rome by the French troops.

The French Government has received official notice of the declaration of the neutrality of Denmark.

Abd el Kader has volunteered to serve in the French army.

Old blockade runners are being sold for service in the Baltic.

The steamer Darien has changed hands, and her name is altered to Garibaldi.

PARIS, July 28.—Prince Napoleon is going secretly to Copenhagen.

The New York *Tribune's* special writes from Cherbourg, to-day, that the second division of the Baltic fleet is still in port. More iron-clads will arrive from Brest and the Mediterranean fleet, under Vice Admiral Fourichon, comprising seven ships. Prince Napoleon will command the Baltic-Expeditionary Corps. All the troops for that corps will not be in Cherbourg for a week, by which time the two main divisions of the fleet will begin an attack at some point on the Prussian coast.

PRUSSIA.

LONDON, July 28.—Yesterday was observed quite generally as a day of fasting and prayer at Bremen and Hamburg. Business was nearly suspended.

BERLIN, July 28.—Prussia, accepting the Paris declaration, also exempts from seizure the enemy's merchantmen not carrying contraband of war.

The Prussian Government announces that Benedetti's autograph in the secret treaty lately made public in England, is visible to all callers at the Foreign Office. A formal communication from the North German Confederation is expected, demonstrating the authenticity of the treaty, and [illegible] other similar overtures from the French Emperor.

BRUSSELS, July 28.—The *Independence Belge* publishes a letter from a Berlin correspondent which throws some new light on the secret treaty proposed to Prussia by France. The correspondent says he has seen the original draft of the treaty in the archives of the War Office at Berlin, and certifies to the accuracy of the copy recently published by the London *Times*. France has repeatedly demanded this document from the Prussian Government, through her representative at Berlin, Count Benedetti, but in all cases has been refused, and now that she is satisfied its recovery is impossible, assumes a hostile attitude toward Prussia.

BERLIN, July 28.—Count Benedetti's draft of the secret treaty between France and Prussia is not the only document of the kind which exists. Napoleon at one time opened similar negotiations, [illegible] his views with regard to Switzerland, and intimating that he did not know where France ended and Italy began. Papers proving this statement, it is understood, will be produced soon.

Count Bismark, in a despatch to the North German Ambassador to England, has confirmed the authenticity of the secret treaty published in the London *Times*. He says since 1866 France has incessantly tempted Prussia with offers of territorial aggrandizement at the expense of Belgium and South Germany. He is confident that France will not obtain any enlargement of territory by fighting for it, and says that the disclosure made by the *Times* has been withheld. France, though fully armed, would have repeated her offer of peace at the cost of the extinction of Belgium.

BERLIN, July 28.—A royal decree has been issued calling for a volunteer marine to protect the Prussian coast. Premiums of various grades, some as high as 50,000 thalers, are offered for the destruction of hostile vessels.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, July 28.—The Bank of England has just raised the rate of interest to 4 per cent. Many additional failures were announced yesterday. [illegible] & Crabtree, wool dealers at Bradford, and largely interested in the American trade, stopped yesterday; also, seven failures occurred in the Stock Exchange, and one in the cotton market in Liverpool.

The *Times* continues its comments on the secret treaty proposed by France to Prussia. After carefully weighing the evidence, the *Times* thinks the authenticity of a treaty is fully established. It is clear that both parties are involved in a conspiracy touching which they should now make a clean breast.

The *Times* fears that Denmark's good understanding with France is due only to hatred of Prussia.

The [illegible] on French [illegible] is ½ per cent.

There is immense excitement at the success of the Cambria.

LONDON, July 28.—A French cruiser is off the Isle of Wight, and is said to be boarding all merchantmen.

All war demonstrations, either in favor of Germany or France, have been forbidden in this [illegible].

Prussia complains of England furnishing arms and coals to France.

The *Shipping Gazette* censures the attempt of Prussia to interfere with the coal trade of the Baltic, and has reason to expect that the next move will be to pronounce coals contraband of war.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 28.—Steamer Bremen, from New York, arrived this morning. Steamer Baltimore, from Baltimore, arrived yesterday.

QUEENSTOWN, July 28.—Steamship Holland, from New York, arrived to-day.

The floor, galleries, and lobbies of the House of Lords were crowded to-night with spectators, to hear the statement of the government's position in the present war. Granville said the government was embarrassed by explosive material lying all around it, with matches ready lighted, efforts to extinguish which have been useless, though Lord Lyons had been able to hold back a declaration of war five days. The incident at Ems between Count Benedetti and the King of Prussia was remarkable, but no insult was intended. All observance of the Paris protocol, which provides for the settlement of disputes by mediation, was repudiated by both parties. In the presence of war, England had but one duty, and that was to observe a strict neutrality.

Malmesbury and Russell approved of the attitude and action of the government. The war was wholly needless and inexcusable. Parliament would sustain the government in its policy of neutrality and await an opportunity for intervention.

The bills removing clerical disabilities was debated in the committee and amended.

The India budget was presented by the Duke of Argyle, and the House adjourned.

LONDON, July 28.—In the Commons to-night the Government was asked if any orders prohibiting the exportation of coal had gone out. The Attorney General replied that no such order had been issued, and added that it would be impossible to legally seize and detain coal unless on vessels that were in the service of a belligerent.

Mr. Cardwell, War Secretary, declined to make any statement of the views of the government about placing the army on a war footing.

The Attorney General begged members to cease putting questions of international law, and protested against being expected at the present time to answer questions of so much delicacy and moment.

The foreign enlistment act was introduced.

After discussing, in Committee of Supply, sundry appropriation bills, adjourned.

It is rumored that the ship Warrior has been commissioned to bring the Princess Royal, wife of the Crown Prince of Prussia, to England.

LONDON, July 28.—Great excitement is caused in the Danubian principalities by the breaking out of the war. [illegible] are preparing to make use of the opportunity to obtain independence. Turkey is arming to prevent a revolt.

DUBLIN, July 28.—The Bishop of Armagh died while returning from Home.

BERLIN, July 27.—The French employ American agents to buy arms at Liege, under pretence that they are intended for the United States.

LONDON, July 28.—The Goodwood Cup was won by Sir J. Hawley's Siderolite, beating Champion, second, and Pate, third.

Earl Granville's statement in the House of Lords, to-night, though meagre, is considered reassuring. Nothing was said of the secret treaty, nor of Bismark's telegram to the Prussian Ambassador here.

The *Daily News*, in its leader for to-morrow, says: "The chief importance of the speech was its reference to our position as a neutral nation, but the purport of English neutrality must be judged less from Granville's guarded speech than from those of Parliament. France and Prussia cannot too clearly understand that if we are not in the fight it is because we are not in the quarrel. No statesman on either side in the House of Lords is now disposed to say that under no circumstances would England fight. The tone of the press and Parliament alike shows that 'Peace at any price' is not the national motto. Our interest and obligations on the continent are as binding and important as ever and we shall never allow her to make Antwerp another Cherbourg."

The *Daily News* correspondent at Paris, Wednesday, writes: "There are still some hopes of peace. Negotiations of some sort are proceeding actively. Lord Lyons is constantly with Duke de Grammont. The Emperor is reported as hesitating, fearing a coalition against him. The European Cabinets are under a strong impression that peace is possible. Improbable as this is, its source gives it weight."

SPAIN.

LONDON, July 28.—A special correspondent writes from Madrid, on the 25th, that the feeling of the government was secretly in favor of France, based on satisfaction because Prussia, and not Spain, was attacked. The Republican newspapers denounced this tendency, and warned the government that the people will not endure base submission to a French alliance under such circumstances and the same sentiment is partly shared by the army. The order expelling Don Carlos from France was purchased through intrigue by Olozaga, and with humiliating concessions. The Spanish parties each regard the war with reference to their dynastic interests. The Montpensierists hope that France will be too busy to oppose their candidate. Prim keeps silent. The Republicans are immovable for a republic.

MADRID, July 28.—The indignation at Grammont's aspersion of the Cortes is unabated, and tends to avert the sympathy of many from France.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 28.—The Russian force in Poland has been increased to 200,000 men, including Imperial Regiments of the Guard.

LONDON, July 28.—A despatch from St. Petersburg says the people of that city are furious because Prussia intercepts French and English journals.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, July 28.—Madam Rattazzi died yesterday.

SOUTH AMERICA.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The steamer Rising Star has arrived from Aspinwall.

The difficulties between Peru and Bolivia have been arranged.

A sharp earthquake occurred at Lima. No damage done.

CHINA.

LONDON, July 28.—Advices from Shanghae to July 4th show that the attack on foreigners at Pekin was directed only against the French, though other foreigners were accidentally killed. The House of the Sisters of Mercy was destroyed, and its inmates ravished by the Chinese.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The markets were again quiet to-day, but with the news received to-night of the actual departure of the French Emperor for the Rhine, it is probable that the spell is broken. As the French army now on the move nears the battle-field, the money exchanges of the world must increase in restlessness and excitement.

GOLD.

Gold opened to-day at 121⅛ and at once advanced on the report that the discount rate of the Bank of England had been advanced to 5 per cent. The rise in the discount rates has been 3 per cent since the beginning of the war. Gold touched 122 when the cable report came giving the price of bonds at 82. The price reached 121⅛, and remained steady during the day. The dealings were on a very moderate scale. The rates for carrying ranged from 4 to 2 per cent to flat.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

United States bonds were firm and higher, in consequence of the improved tone of the London market, and the government purchase of $2,000,000. The domestic demand for investment continues good, and German bankers, apparently acting on advices from home, are less disposed to sell.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was easy again, and without any notable feature. The rates on call ranged from 3 to 6 per cent. Foreign exchange was steady on long sterling, and strong on sight, the cable transfers being quoted at 111¼ to 111½.

THE STOCK MARKET.

The stock market was strong and higher during the day, and closed steady. The leading features of the market were New York Central, Lake Shore, Rock Island & St. Paul, and Wabash.

SPECIE PAYMENT.

The amount of specie taken out by the Calabria is reported at more than $800,000. The exact figures are not in. The rate by this packet was increased to ¼ per cent in Havre, which had the tendency to check the outflow of specie.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Breadstuffs and provisions were generally lower, with the exception of corn.

[To the Associated Press.]

MEETING OF THE INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The Board of Indian Commissioners held a meeting last evening, and re-elected Brunot President, and Colyer Secretary. Messrs. Farwell, Long, and Colyer were appointed a committee to consult with the Osages, supervise the payment of the Pottawatomie, Creeks, &c., and visit the Indian Territory. Brunot and Campbell are to attend to the Sioux, and Stuart, Dodge, and Campbell assist Commissioner Parker in the purchase of Indian goods. Premises are to be secured here for the storage of goods, which will at once be advertised for. It is hoped that all will be forwarded within twenty days. Supplies, agricultural implements, seeds, etc., that can be, will be purchased at the West. Those for the Pacific coast will be purchased in California. Messrs. Farwell and Colyer visit the Indian reservations on the Pacific slope, including Arizona, in September.

A USELESS RAILROAD.

The West Side Elevated Railroad, from Day street to Thirtieth street, has stopped running for the present, and it is reported that the road will soon be sold for old iron.

THE WEATHER.

The temperature dropped ten degrees yesterday, and but twenty cases of sunstroke are reported.

THE ALEXANDER CASE.

Mrs. Esther Alexander and her daughter-in-law, Carrie Graff, arrested on a bench warrant issued for District Attorney Garvin on a charge of stealing bonds from Captain John Alexander, were brought to the Police Headquarters last night, where they still remain.

THE YACHT RACE.

The result of the international yacht race caused intense excitement here. The universal feeling is that the relative speed of the yachts is as yet undecided. When the rumor spread, early yesterday afternoon, that the Dauntless was the winner, the expressions of jubilation were unbounded, and the revulsion was comparatively great when it was learned that the English yacht was victorious. Betting on each was very heavy, especially on Wall street, and among the guests of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Among all classes the number of persons who invested their money on the American yacht was very large. The impression is prevalent that the sailing master of the Dauntless took a less favorable course than the Cambria adopted. As much as [illegible] is reported to have changed hands here, young Bennett having lost [illegible] on his yacht. The Cambria will be challenged for another race. Bennett says he can beat her next time without difficulty. The Yacht Club will give a banquet to Bennett and Ashbury at Delmonico's next week.

The Cambria came up to the Brooklyn Navy Yard this morning, and will go on the dry dock immediately, receiving a thorough overhauling and repairs, preparatory to entering the races in American waters for the Queen's Cup, now held by the America.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT ILL.

Admiral Farragut is dangerously ill with asthma, at Portsmouth, N. H.

SPECIE SHIPMENT.

Steamer Calabria, for Europe, took a million and a quarter of specie.

WASHINGTON.

Treasury Orders Governing the Retirement of National Banks.

Cost of Collecting the Income Tax.

Improvements Ordered in Government Buildings in Chicago.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE INCOME TAX.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—In answer to statements that the cost of collecting the income tax will be nearly equal to the whole amount collected, the Treasury Department furnishes the information that the whole cost of collecting the entire internal revenue tax, including income tax, will fall short of $7,000,000, and that the collection of the income tax for the year 1870 will add but little to the cost of collecting the internal revenue taxes assessed upon other objects of taxation. It will, it is true, add something to the fees of Collectors, and a few days' labor and pay to those Deputy Assessors who reside in wealthy districts, from which this revenue is derived, and that is all. The additional cost to that which would have been paid Assessors and Collectors had there been no such tax assessed, will not exceed two per cent, or two hundred thousand dollars in all.

THE WAR FEELING AMONG THE GERMANS.

The Germans in this region are discussing the question of sending a representative to the Prussian camp. The Baltimore *Wecker* suggested that General Sigel should be sent to Germany as a representative of the German citizens of the United States. The *Wecker* thinks it important that there should be an observer of the great struggle who would be in constant communication with his home and his knowledge [illegible] reputation at home be a sufficient guarantee of the truthfulness and impartiality of his reports. The *Wecker* brought forth the project in the assurance that General Sigel, representing 5,000,000 Germans in America, would be well received at the Prussian court, and very probably would be assigned to the honorary position of a staff officer. The suggestion has been cordially endorsed by almost every German paper of standing and influence in this section, the only difference of opinion being as to the capacity in which the General should go, all parties being anxious to avoid the least appearance of a violation of the neutrality laws. The proposition made by the Philadelphia *Democrat* has met with much favor, viz.: That General Sigel should be made the head of the Sanitary Commission, and sent to the seat of war to disburse the funds contributed by Germans in this country for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers of the German army.

CHICAGO MARINE HOSPITAL.

One of the appropriation bills of the late session of Congress contained a clause saying the whole cost of the Chicago Marine Hospital shall not exceed $200,000. The Treasury Department thereupon called for bids. Fourteen were sent in, but nobody proposed to finish the work for the sum now at the command of the Secretary, and he has therefore rejected all bids, and the work must be suspended for further legislation, as it would in his judgment involve too great loss to go on and complete the building with the money remaining at his disposal for the same.

CHICAGO CUSTOM HOUSE.

Orders have been sent out to remodel the Depositary's office in the Chicago Custom House, so as to increase its size and accommodations. Such changes are also to be made in the Chicago Post Office during the summer, as will give its Postmaster the use of the entire basement and first floor.

MEXICAN CUSTOMS ORDER.

President Juarez has forwarded a copy of a circular, dated June 25, which he has just issued, to the State Department, in which, on account of the scarcity of corn in the State of Campeachy, he decrees that foreign corn shall be admitted duty free into the port of Campeachy for a period of six months, and, in addition, 60 pounds of flour may be admitted free for each 10,000 pounds of corn introduced; but, for this period and four months after, flour and corn cannot be passed through Campeachy or any other State unless the regular duty be paid.

RETIRING NATIONAL BANKS.

All the National Banks that have gone into liquidation, except those doing so for the purpose of consolidating with others, are, by the recent act of Congress, required, prior to the 15th of September, to deposit legal tenders in the Treasury for their outstanding circulation. If they fail to do so, their deposit bonds are to be sold immediately thereafter for the purpose of winding them up forthwith. This order affects some twenty-five or thirty banks, some of which withdrew from the business long ago, but are still making money on a considerable portion of their original circulation.

GOVERNMENT BONDS TO BE DESTROYED.

One section of the Funding bill provided that bonds heretofore bought by the Treasury Department should be destroyed at once. This applied to those purchased for the sinking fund, as well as those held subject to the order of Congress. The aggregate amount is about $121,000,000, and the bonds are to be [illegible]. All future purchases are also to be destroyed, and burning day will come at the close of each recurring month, to the end that evidences of our debt may be put out of existence.

[To the Associated Press.]

INTERNAL REVENUE STATISTICS.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Internal revenue collections, for fifteen months prior to June 1, amounted to $273,322,344, an increase of $66,560,657 compared with the previous fifteen months.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Judge Richardson resumed his duties as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Secretary Boutwell is about to leave for Massachusetts for several weeks absence.

CHINESE EMIGRATION.

Information is received from China that the government has limited the exportation of Chinese laborers to vessels of treaty powers, and our Consul seems to be of the opinion that an effort will be made to decrease or prevent this kind of emigration.

REVENUE FRAUDS.

A circular letter, issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, requires all Collectors to ascertain and forward to the bureau, as soon as possible, the name of every firm, company, or individual engaged in the manufacture of tobacco or cigars. With the information the Commissioner proposes to inaugurate a new system for the detection of frauds on the revenue.

THE TREASURY.

Judge Richardson arrived last night, and was at the Treasury Department to-day. To-morrow he will take charge as Acting Secretary, in the absence of Mr. Boutwell. The latter leaves for Massachusetts to-morrow. The work of consolidating the business of the Treasury Department will be commenced to-morrow. A large number of persons will be dismissed.

PAYMENT OF PRE-EMPTION ENTRIES.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office is about to issue a circular of instruction under the act of July 1, 1870, allowing payment of pre-emption entries in Agricultural College scrip, in the same manner and to the same extent as is now authorized by law in the case of Military Bounty Land Warrants. This will make it easy for many settlers to pay for their homes, as the scrip may be had in the market at a discount from the face value. This act will, however, appreciate the same to about the price of warrants—say [illegible] per cent. discount. The scrip is already largely counterfeited, and settlers should be on their guard in purchasing, as it is almost impossible to tell the counterfeit from the genuine by any one outside the General Land Office. Out of nine pieces returned in an abstract from one of the district offices lately, eight were counterfeit.

MINNESOTA.

Death and Destruction Caused by Thunder Storms—The Social Evil in St. Paul—Murder at Otsego—Personal.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, July 28.—An unusual amount of damage by lightning has been done within a few days in various parts of the State. Nearly every mail brings reports of men having been killed and buildings burned.

The frequent rains just now are particularly unfortunate, as farmers are in the midst of the wheat harvest.

A sharp controversy has arisen between a City Justice, and Mayor, and Chief of Police, relative to the suppression of the social evil. The police refuse to arrest the prostitutes without a regular complaint of responsible parties, while the Police Justice insists that they shall make continued raids upon disreputable houses and arrest all inmates, both male and female. He threatens to use the Deputy Sheriff for this purpose, and to-day a collision occurred between the police and the Sheriff's deputy, growing out of the controversy, but no serious damage was done.

Chief Justice Breese, of Illinois, is stopping in this city.

Yesterday morning, at Otsego, Lewis Oscar was murdered by his brother-in-law, Mike Shallafol. The latter, while drunk, was abusing Mrs. Oscar, when Oscar interfered, and Shallafol stabbed Oscar with a knife, killing him instantly. The murderer was arrested.

MICHIGAN.

Extra Session of the State Legislature.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, July 28.—The Senate held one short session this morning, and no business was transacted of importance.

A remonstrance from Berrien County, with about 1,000 signatures, against any railroad aid amendments, was presented and referred.

In the House, T. C. Owen, of St. Clair County, and A. L. Green, of Eaton County, newly-elected members, qualified and took their seats.

Peter Ternes, of Wayne, handed in his resignation, which was accepted.

The cases of five members who are alleged to be disqualified were referred to the Committee on Elections.

The Governor sent in a special message, recommending such legislation as should be necessary to secure the proper collection of social statistics in the United States census in this State, and also legalizing tax sales in the counties of Saginaw, Midland, and Isabella. These matters were appropriately referred.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

INDIANA.

Tobacco Banquet at Evansville—Injunction Issued to Prevent the Payment of a Railroad Subscription.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 28.—The tobacco banquet yesterday was attended by over 2,000 people.

The election yesterday resulted in a vote of 1,300 for subscribing $300,000 to the Straight Line Railroad to 800 against.

Judge Johnson, of the Common Pleas Court, enjoined the Mayor and Council from making the [illegible] subscription to the Evansville & Indianapolis Road, authorized by the election yesterday.

The prisoners in the jail attempted to break out about noon to-day, but were caught at it.

Fires.

ALTON, Ill., July 28.—The Upper Alton Mills were totally consumed by fire last night. Loss $12,000; insurance, $5,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 28.—Last night a small grocery store and a saloon on Calhoun street, near Depot, were destroyed by fire. Origin not known. Loss about $6,000; insured for [illegible].

CINCINNATI, July 28.—A destructive fire this morning, about 3 o'clock, destroyed in the [illegible] of the city. It destroyed completely the Queen City Saw and Planing Mills, a dozen houses, and a large quantity of lumber. The mills were owned by C. W. Magill, and worth $60,000; insured for $8,000 in city companies. A dozen families lost their homes. The total loss will reach nearly $75,000.

SYRACUSE, July 28.—The greater portion of the extensive works of Wm. A. Sweet & Co., manufacturers of bar steel, steel springs, &c., were burned this morning. Loss, $60,000; insured for [illegible].

NEW YORK, July 28.—There was a disastrous fire at Montpelier, Vt., yesterday. The hardware store of W. Barnum, grocery store of C. G. Green and C. Bostwick, and the barn of W. Ransom, hotel-keeper, together with tailor and barber shops, were burned. Loss, $14,000; partially insured.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 28.—One of the Middleton Mills at East Hampton, was partly burned on Tuesday night. Loss, $20,000; insured.

POLITICAL.

Republican Nominating Convention in the Eighth Congressional District of Illinois—A Lively Row Over the Election of a Temporary Chairman—Speeches of the Rival Candidates for Congressional Honors—Compromise Proposition from Mr. Cullom—Adjournment until To-day.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 28.—Pursuant to the call of the Congressional Committee of the Eighth District, the delegates representing the several counties in said district met in the Representatives' Hall of the State House this morning at 10 o'clock. Every county in the district was fully represented, and two sets of delegates from Tazewell County took seats in the Convention.

Hon. W. W. Sellers, of Tazewell County, Chairman of the District Committee, called the meeting to order, and read the published call for the Convention in full, and then stated that the Chair was ready to entertain any motion looking toward a temporary organization.

A motion was then made by [illegible], of Livingston County, that all the [illegible] convention be done by [illegible].

An amendment was then offered by a delegate [illegible] by counties, [illegible] from McLean [illegible] moved that the amendment be laid upon the table. The question was then put by the Chair, and was decided in the affirmative.

A division of the house was then called for, and Mr. Snell, of the Springfield *Journal*, and Mr. Ray, of the Bloomington *Pantagraph*, were then appointed tellers, and reported that the vote stood 97 to 97. Thereupon the Chairman, Mr. Sellers, gave the casting vote, and the amendment was declared laid on the table.

The question was then put on the original motion, and, amid much confusion, was declared carried.

Immediately upon the announcement of the result the confusion was increased to such an extent that it was impossible for any one to be heard, but at last Mr. McCollum, of Logan, got the floor and claimed that the ruling of the chair was erroneous. He was followed by J. C. Conkling, of Sangamon, who claimed that the ruling and action of the chair was strictly in conformity with parliamentary usage. The discussion was participated in by a number of gentlemen.

The chair reiterated its decision, and said the next matter before the convention was the election of a temporary chairman. Here it was that the excitement and confusion reached a fever heat. Upon motion, Mr. Sellers declared Mr. Plank, of Livingston County, elected temporary chairman, but amid cries of "No, no," from the anti-Cullom men, Mr. Carter, of McLean County, nominated Mr. Ives, of the same county, and declared him elected.

Mr. Sellers still retained the chair, declared the gentlemen and the motion out of order and invited Mr. Plank, the Chairman elect, to take the chair, which was done amid the greatest confusion. The anti-Cullom delegates paid no attention to the matter; claimed that Mr. Ives was the proper Chairman, and called upon him to take the chair, which he proceeded to do amid the most intense excitement. Mr. Plank was sitting in the only chair at the time when Mr. Ives stepped up, took the gavel from his hands and endeavored to call the meeting to order. Here the excitement reached the climax. Mr. Plank refused to yield the chair, and Mr. Ives took his seat upon one of the arms of the chair. Here the tumult was so great no person could speak and be heard, the yells and shouts being fearful. At this juncture, Mr. Carter, an anti-Cullom delegate from McLean, jumped to his feet and upon the speaker's platform, and seizing Mr. Plank by the coat-collar jerked him from the chair, and Mr. Ives stepped into it. No sooner was this done than a rush was made for the stand by a large number of Cullom and anti-Cullom delegates, and a rough-and-tumble fight was so imminent that nothing but the most decided action on the part of a number of cool-headed gentlemen prevented the convention becoming a regular pandemonium. During the height of the confusion, Mr. Cullom, having been sent for, took the stand, and order was at once restored, and he addressed the convention for about fifteen minutes as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I have just been informed by some friends who came over to my office that there was a very unpleasant state of feeling in this convention. I was exceedingly sorry to hear it. I have not heard enough about it to know exactly how it is, and I came here simply to say to those who are my friends, and those who are disposed to favor some other gentleman for the nomination to Congress, that so far as I am concerned, I desire only a fair, honest, straightforward, and manly expression of the sentiments of this district and, if I am not their choice for Congress, then I do not choose to be the man. I want to say, further, to all who are personally in favor of myself for the nomination, that I do not want a single thing that is not fair and honorable. I would not accept a nomination that was given to me in an unfair and dishonorable manner. I have friends who are candidates. They are my friends personally, and are [illegible] desire, and I am sure I do not [illegible] for it. I trust no one will believe that I have exceeded the bounds of propriety in thus presenting myself before you, for I came here with the very best motives, and at the suggestion of those who have been with you and are better calculated to judge of your wishes than I. I have hardly got into [illegible] a few days since I returned to my home. I have been repeatedly invited and requested by my friends to come home and enter into this canvass, and I have as often replied to them that my duties to the people who sent me there required my presence in Washington, and that, therefore, I did not propose to come and mix in this political canvass. I have come here now only to say that I want you, my fellow-citizens, to act in a good humor toward each other in this convention. I am in favor of anybody as chairman that you may see proper to elect. I don't care who he may be, so that he is a good and honorable man. I appeal to you as honest and patriotic citizens and Republicans, as delegates to the convention, to go to work in a friendly and amicable spirit and organize peaceably, and nominate as chairman some one upon whom you can agree, and proceed with the business of the convention.

Colonel Merriam was then called for. He said:

"GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I certainly did not expect to make a speech under these circumstances. At any rate, let me say that the excitement that has grown up here to-day I witness with the most profound sorrow. We are Republicans; we have our friends, and love the Republican party. We love its glorious principles, and I appeal to every friend of mine to weigh the matter now before us calmly, and let everybody exercise patience, and do [illegible] the position of Mr. Cullom, as taken in this matter. Between us there is nothing but the kindest feelings. I am a friend of Mr. Cullom, and I am proud that he is my friend. I hope we shall be able to settle this whole matter, and that the nominee of this convention, whoever he may be, will receive the support of every man participating in it. I hope no personal feeling nor personal interest may sway their judgment, nor cause them to do a single thing that will be the least detrimental to the Republican party."

General McNulta was then loudly called for, came into the convention, and said:

"MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I regret very much to see this disturbance in a convention of the Republican party here to-day. There is much more before the party, to the success of which we ought to look, than the interest of any candidate or any man. I desire to say to my friends in this convention, that sooner than injure the party, sooner than jeopardize the principles the party has fought for, my name must go out of the convention. I have entered the contest at the request of my friends, and I may say, at the request of hundreds of men, who served with me for nearly five years in the army, and I am not disposed, nor are my friends, to stand up here, either as citizens or Republicans, to encourage anything that will tarnish or dishonor the fair name we have won. I have not heard the remarks of those gentlemen who have preceded me, but understand that they want only fairness. We will ask nothing but what is right, and propose to submit to nothing that is wrong. I want no nomination that will disrupt the Republican party of this district, and I ask you to meet here now, or this afternoon, and let calm judgment dictate what shall be done, and do that which is for the best interests of the party."

Judge Parks was then called for loudly, and responded as follows:

"*Gentlemen of the Convention, and my Republican fellow-citizens*: I have been very unexpectedly called upon to come here and say something to you about the organization of this convention, and the nomination of a Republican candidate to represent the district in Congress, and especially to urge above all other considerations peace, harmony and unity of the great Republican party of this district. Is it necessary for me to say anything to Republicans about the importance of peace and harmony? Now, I confess to you, so far as my present feelings are concerned, I would rather, far rather, have remained in my room, at the hotel, and let you work out this nomination according to your own convictions of right, justice and expediency; but in obedience, as I understand, to your summons, I appear before you. I confess to you I hardly know what to say. All the old citizens of Sangamon county know me right well. They know that thirty years ago, when a boy in this county, I identified myself with the grand and noble Whig party, and that I followed the fortunes of that glorious party, under [illegible] leader, until it ceased to exist, and, upon the organization of the Republican party, in 1856, you all know I was in the convention at Bloomington, and, again, in the convention at Philadelphia that nominated a Republican candidate for President, and always since, at all times, I have been for Republican principles and Republican candidates, and for peace, harmony and unity in the Republican party. You know that the mission of the Republican party is not yet accomplished. You know that great duties are yet before it. You know its responsibilities in the future, that it is bound to carry out the great work that it has commenced, and you know that that party is the only party that can complete that great work, and carry it to a triumphant issue. It has done more in ten years for the establishment of social order in this country than all other parties have done since the revolutionary war and the formation of the constitution. For all the success of this great country in the future, the people and history will have to thank the Republican party. Do not, then, let there be any disorder. Let there be no violence, no want of harmony; let the convention be peaceably organized, fairly conducted, and let the man whom the convention shall nominate be the man of the party, and let us all unite with one heart and one mind to carry him triumphantly through."

After this speech, an attempt was made to harmonize the meeting, but without success, and a general cessation of hostilities prevailed until after dinner, it being understood that, if the several candidates could agree upon any person as chairman of the convention, it would be acceptable to both the Cullom and anti-Cullom delegates. But all the afternoon has passed away in fruitless endeavors to organize the meeting. Good humor prevails now, but not one concession has been made, and what the result will be is impossible to tell. The delegates still occupy the hall, the different chairmen still keep their places, and every attempt to bring order out of chaos has failed up to a late hour.

In justice to the rival candidates, and particularly to the McLean County delegation, I will say that they are all loud in condemnation of the rowdy action of Mr. Carter.

If an organization is effected to-night, it will be more than is now expected.

LATER.

SPRINGFIELD, July 28.—Since sending the foregoing despatch, the following written proposition from Mr. Cullom was read to the convention by Mr. Stillwell:

"*To the Members of the Congressional Convention for the Eighth District of Illinois*:

"GENTLEMEN: Although satisfied that a majority of the delegates in this convention are favorable to my nomination, yet, taking into consideration the feeling that has been engendered, and being unwilling to insist upon even a right, if by so doing the Republican party might, in any event, be put in jeopardy of sustaining a defeat, I have concluded to submit the following proposition. I am willing that the whole matter be referred to the Republicans of this district for their action, and, for this purpose, that the convention designate an early day for primary elections, to be held in every township and voting-place in the district, which day shall be the same in every township; that each election board be composed equally of my friends and opponents—all votes to be directly for the person that the voter wishes to have represent him in Congress; that the judges and clerks all be sworn to make returns of election to the District Central Committee, within a time to be specified by the convention; that the person receiving the greatest number of votes shall be declared by the Central Committee the Republican nominee for Congress in this district; and that this convention adjourn until the 25th day of August next, to ratify said election. I am willing to submit to the verdict of the Republican party, and, if a majority does not decide in my favor, I hereby pledge myself to heartily support the man chosen by the people. Very respectfully, S. M. CULLOM."

It was hoped and expected by Mr. Cullom and his friends, that this proposition would meet the views of the delegates present, but, owing to the confusion, no action could be had, and the proposition fell still-born in the convention. It was finally agreed by the two acting chairmen, with the consent of the candidates, that General Lippincott, State Auditor, should put a motion to adjourn until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, the convention preserving the same status as when adjourned. General Lippincott consented to act, took the stand, stated the matter plainly, put the question of adjourning in the affirmative, and was about to put the negative, when he was notified that the anti-Cullom Chairman, at the request of McNulta, refused to carry out the agreement. General Lippincott then, in indignant terms, stated this fact to the convention, and said he would be no party to such action on the part of any one, and at once left the hall in disgust.

The convention still continued to occupy the hall till after dark, when, no gas being lighted, the delegates agreed to take a recess until to-morrow, at 10 o'clock. The whole body then left the hall, and the doors were closed and locked by the janitor of the State House. Thus ended the first day's proceedings of the convention.

The action of General McNulta, in the breach of agreement with General Lippincott has caused no little excitement among the friends of both men, [illegible] exists between the two gentlemen, formerly warm personal friends.

Democratic Congressional Nomination in the Fourteenth Ohio District.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ASHLAND, O., July 28.—The Fourteenth District Democratic Congressional Convention, consisting of Wayne, Holmes, Loraine, Medina, and Ashland Counties, met here to-day at 10 o'clock a. m.

The Chairman, H. S. Lee, called the convention to order, and, on motion of J. A. Estell, of Holmes, a permanent organization was effected by the election of Hon. Jos. Johnston, of Medina, President, and two persons from each county for Vice President and Secretaries.

Committees on Credentials and on Resolutions were then appointed. On motion of J. A. Estell, of Holmes, the following Central Committee was appointed: W. G. Hetzman and W. Armstrand, of Ashland; J. K. Newcomer and D. H. Wadsworth, of Lorain; J. A. Estell and M. A. Hoagland, of Holmes, and T. Y. McCray and S. Shelman, of Wayne.

The Convention then took a recess until 1 o'clock, p. m., when the Committee on Credentials reported the delegations full and no contested seats.

J. A. Estell, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following, which was adopted:

"WHEREAS, The frauds, speculations, squandering of public lands, unequal and oppressive taxation, the partiality shown to bondholders, bankers and stock gamblers, the utter disregard of the fundamental law of the land, and the principles upon which the Government was founded, with which the majority in the Congress is chargeable, demand a change in the legislative department of the government; therefore,

Resolved, That, for the purpose of securing honesty and economy in the administration of the government, reduced taxation and equal distribution of the bounties and benefits of government, a reduction of the number of officers to what is really necessary, and other needed reforms and relief to an oppressed people, we pledge ourselves to use all honorable means to secure the election of the candidate this day nominated."

The following persons were then announced as candidates for nomination: J. F. Cowan, of Ashland; L. R. Critchfield, of Wayne; D. Wadsworth, of Lorain, and John McSweeney, of Wayne.

Wadsworth's nomination was withdrawn on third ballot, and L. R. Critchfield was nominated on the eleventh ballot, he receiving 60, McSweeney 34, and Cowan 25 votes.

Mr. Critchfield was then declared the unanimous choice of the convention.

The Congressional Central Committee organized by electing J. A. Estill, of Holmes, and E. B. Eshelman, of Wayne, Secretaries. The convention then adjourned.

Republican Nominations for State Officers in South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, July 28.—The Republican State Convention, which met at Columbia last evening, nominated Governor Scott for re-election. A. J. Ransier, colored, was nominated for Lieutenant Governor. A large majority of the delegates were colored. B. F. Whittemore was Chairman of the Committees on Credentials and Platform.

The candidates of the Union Reform party are stumping the State. The contest promises to be the most active ever known in the State.

Large Republican Mass Meeting at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 28.—The Republicans opened their campaign in this city, last night, by a mass meeting at the Academy of Music, at which Governor Baker presided. Speeches were made by Lieutenant Governor [illegible], [illegible] of Congress, and others. Senator Morton reviewed the condition of the State and national finances, showing the State to be almost entirely free from indebtedness and a surplus on hand more than sufficient to pay all outstanding bonds. Referring to the foreign war, he said, in the late rebellion in this country, Germany had stretched forth her hands in sympathy with us; that a large portion of our armies were Germans, and that the Republican party now sympathized with Prussia in her present contest.

Congressional Nominations in Iowa and Ohio.

FAIRFIELD, Iowa, July 28.—The Democratic Congressional Convention of the First District met here yesterday. Four out of the eight counties were represented. The total number of delegates present was 24; number present—outside of the county—7; total number, visitors and all, 42. There was a strong discussion on a resolution about the decision of the United States Supreme Court in relation to railroad bonds issued by municipal corporations. The resolutions number seven or eight—against the present system of taxation, the corruption of the Republican party, the land and railroad monopolies, denouncing any tariff except for revenue, and desiring it to approximate free trade, favoring taxing the United States bonds, opposing National Banks, against the usurpation of the rights of the States, etc. Judge Edmond Jaeger, of Lee County, was nominated on the first ballot. He is the present Auditor of Lee County, is a German, can make a good speech in his own or the English language, and was a Republican officer of the State Senate in 1861.

CINCINNATI, July 28.—The Republican Convention at Hillsboro, Ohio, met yesterday, to nominate a candidate for Congress in the Sixth District. The delegates were divided between John A. Smith, present Representative, and Colonel Louden, of Brown County. In the organization the Smith men gained the advantage, whereupon Louden's friends withdrew, and Smith was nominated. The Louden men held a meeting to-night, with a view to force Smith to withdraw in favor of some other man.

Judicial Nominations in the Fifth District of Iowa.

DES MOINES, July 28.—At the Judicial Convention, held in DeSoto to-day, Hon. H. W. Maxwell, of Indianola, was nominated by the Republicans for Judge, and Colonel C. H. Gatch, of Des Moines, for District Attorney of the Fifth District.

THE WEST.

Favorable Reports from the New Mexican Mines—Pacific Railroad Land Sales—Attempted Suicide—Church Difficulty—Indian Matters.

DENVER, Col., July 28.—The Elizabethtown (New Mexico) *Press* reports extraordinary success at the Moreno Gulch mines the past two weeks. One claim on Last Chance, working three men, cleared up three pounds of gold in twenty-four hours. Men from one claim, in seven days, in Grouse Gulch, cleared up fifty-four ounces and eighteen pennyweights. The mines in all the gulches are doing finely. Water is abundant. Gold shipments are larger than ever before.

OMAHA, July 28.—Sales of the Union Pacific Land Department for the past year aggregate $945,541. Sales yesterday amounted to over [illegible].

All the State prisoners lodged in the County Jail at this place were this afternoon taken to Lincoln, Nebraska, to be put to work on the public buildings in process of erection.

A young man named Frank Burdo attempted to commit suicide in a saloon, yesterday noon. His clothing prevented the pistol ball from entering beyond the flesh. He is crazy from the effects of continued dissipation.

A meeting of the members of the second Presbyterian Church, of this city, was held last evening. One hundred and five members withdrew themselves from connection with the church. The affair creates much comment.

Despatches received at military headquarters say that the Sioux are collecting for a grand peace council. A brother of Red Cloud, named Yellow Eagle, was thrown from a mule and killed a few days ago.

The Ute Indians are coming into Denver to have a talk with Governor McCook. They, and the white men who have just arrived at Middle Park, report the Arapahoes camped there in force.

Weather cool and pleasant. Several fine showers for the last two days.

ILLINOIS.

The Marseilles Homicide Case.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., July 28.—James Penn, who killed Badham at Marseilles, was on the streets of Ottawa to-day walking around. He was arrested to-night on a charge of manslaughter, and is now in jail. It is claimed he killed the man in self-defence.

The Difficulty with the Laborers on the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad Amicably Settled.

MONMOUTH, Ill., July 28.—The difficulty arising from the suspension of work and threatened riot of the laborers eighteen miles south of this place, on the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, caused by the absconding of the contractors, Hawes & Brewster, was yesterday amicably settled with greenbacks and the promises of the officers of the road, State officers, Colonel Hubert Dugler and Colonel E. B. Harlan, and two reverend gentlemen of the Romish persuasion, although the company paid nothing but the July estimate (the thieving contractors running away with the June pay). The laborers building the road expressed their willingness to resume the work in the direct employ of the company.

Woman Bitten by a Rattlesnake.

GALENA, Ill., July 28.—Mrs. Jewett, of Marsden's Diggings, while picking blackberries, yesterday, was bitten by a rattlesnake, and her life is despaired of.

OHIO.

Mt. Union College Commencement.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALLIANCE, O., July 28.—The commencement at Mt. Union College, to-day, was made the occasion of the assembling of a very large number of old students and friends of this highly prosperous educational institution. The number of students who have attended this college number over seven thousand, and they were well represented here to-day. The graduating class was the largest in the history of the college, numbering [illegible] in the scientific course. The [illegible] were to have been held in the grounds, [illegible], but owing to the rain, this part of the programme could not be carried out. The hall would not hold more than half those present. The graduating class acquitted themselves well, and are an honor to their instructors. The exercises closed this evening by a contest between the literary societies, which was very interesting to those who were present.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Dr. Schoeppe, the Murderer, Petitions for Release from Prison—A Would-be Murderess Arrested.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 28.—Governor Geary, yesterday, received a letter from Paul Schoeppe, dated Carlisle Prison, appealing to the Governor for release, in order that he may volunteer in the Prussian army.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—Emma Curtis, a servant in the house of Mrs. Kosterlin, has been arrested for theft and an attempt to smother all the inmates by turning on all the gas burners in the lower stories.

MANITOBA.

Capture of a Fort by Indians in the Hudson's Bay Country.

ST. PAUL, July 28.—Pembina dates of the 19th say reliable information has been received that the Blackfeet Indians have taken Fort Carleton, a Hudson Bay post on the South Saskatchewan. Commander McDonald is among the murdered. Forts Bull and Edmonton were also attacked.

TELEGRAPHY.

An Atmospheric Telegraph Designed to Rival the Electric.

From the London Telegraph, July 12.

A novel kind of telegraph, the invention of Signor Guattari, an Italian, was submitted to the inspection of a party of scientific gentlemen yesterday, at a private house in Gloucester street, Warwick square. The inventor aims at obtaining by the use of atmospheric power the same or better results than those attained by electric and magnetic forces. To this end he charges a reservoir with compressed air, and by the operation of valves, worked in the same manner as those in use in the ordinary telegraph system, sends pulsations through a tube, which pulsations are made to work upon the receiving instrument with an effect corresponding with that of the electric current passed along insulated wires. The invention has been so fully recognized by the Royal Institution of Naples that they have paid to Signor Guattari the rare compliment of awarding him a gold medal. It is further reported that the system is to be generally adopted on board the Italian ships of war for the transmission of orders from the commanding officer to subordinate departments.

At the experiments yesterday there were present the Italian Ambassador, Count Maffei, a gentleman from the engineering department of the Postal Telegraph, a representative of the Kensington Art Department and contributors to scientific journals and the general press. The working apparatus was all contained in a stand or table about eight feet long by five wide and four deep. Air pumps worked by a crank are used to charge the reservoir. The amount of pressure is shown on a dial. The telegraphic instrument is worked by hand in the ordinary way. A very considerable coil of gutta percha tubing, half an inch in diameter and said to be about a mile in length, was connected with the instrument at the battery and with two other instruments in the room. The experiments began by the charging of the reservoir to about one-sixteenth of its actual capability—this being, at the same time, a comparatively crude, though not unsightly, machine. The method adopted for the working of the Guattari, is the Morse or printing cipher system. Signor Guattari, at the transmitting end, sent through this message: "The apparatus has already experimented on the plebiscite." The words were recorded in cipher at the receiving end, and were read off by the gentleman from the Post Office, who remarked, however, that, in two or more instances, the letters had run into each other. The same authority found the valve at the transmitting end difficult to work, and requiring a manual pressure of something like seven pounds, instead of the mere touch required by the regular Morse instruments. In operating on it himself he sent through the alphabet correctly, and transmitted all the messages he attempted with accuracy. This was done through a line of tubing partly wound round a drum and partly lying in an irregular heap on the floor. In actual service lead tubes might be used. Experiments were next tried on the apparatus for communicating with various parts of a ship, and subsequently with what may be called the domestic telegraph. In this case Signor Guattari dispensed with the use of the reservoir, and, by mere manipulation of an air ball at the end of a tube, recorded true cipher characters on the strong strip of paper which runs over the small wheels of the receiving instrument. This is the kind of telegraphy to which the Guattari apparatus will probably prove to be best adapted. In large hotels, in ships of war, in communication from factories to counting houses, from private residences to places of business, and in town communication generally, the system promises to be advantageous. It is independent of foreign aid, is less likely to get out of order than wires conducting electric currents, and will not be more expensive. For longer distances, on regular public lines, the invention would probably not apply so well, or work so rapidly, as the present telegraph. The inventor is, however, equally sanguine in this as in smaller branches, and claims, not without reason, that his apparatus will be less expensive than electric batteries, and will be less subject to the influence of those atmospheric storms which sometimes put the telegraphic system of a whole country out of order.

Signor Guattari was heartily congratulated on the performance of his apparatus. The new telegraph certainly reflects high honor on the inventive genius of its originator.

A Religious Scandal.

London Correspondence of the New York Times.

A great religious scandal has grown out of the Bible revision. All High Churchmen, and especially all Ritualists, have been horrified at the fact that the Dean of Westminster invited the members of the Revision Committee, who are not members of the Church of England—Presbyterians, Baptists, and Unitarians—to receive holy communion in Westminster Abbey. The *Church Times* is terribly outraged at this Broad Church proceeding. It heads its leader, "The Sacrilege at Westminster Abbey," and says:

"The invitation of the Dean of Westminster to the heretics and schismatics, who have been, unhappily, included among the Biblical Revisionists, to participate in the holy sacrament of the altar, is the deepest insult that has ever been offered to the Church of England."

In this act of "blasphemy," it says:

"A dignitary of the church, one who has been appointed by the State, the custodian of one of her most ancient shrines, and who is by virtue of his sacred orders the guardian of her spiritual treasure-house, has, with his eyes open, and without the faintest shadow of excuse, violated her rubrics and her canons, transgressed what has ever been the rule and order of the Catholic Church, and in the words of Holy Scripture cast her pearls before swine, and given that which is most holy to the dogs"—that is the Presbyterians, Baptists, and Unitarians aforesaid. There really were, it seems, at this communion, "Bishops of the Established Church, and with them, intermingled without distinction, were ministers of the Established and of the Free Church of Scotland, and of almost every Nonconformist Church in England—Independent Baptist, Wesleyan, Unitarian."

The *Times* looked upon this "sacrilege," which is forbidden in the twenty-seventh canon—"Schismatics not to be admitted to the communion"—as "a pleasing augury for a better feeling between the contending factions of Church and State." And even the High Church *Guardian* speaks of the scene in a rather unchristian way as "a happy augury." It is a strange affair altogether—strange that Bishops should be in communion with Presbyterians and Baptists, and scarcely less strange that Presbyterians and Baptists should be in communion with Bishops. And how can churchmen of the *Church Times* type remain in communion with such Bishops?

The matter has been taken up in Convocation on a memorial from the English Church Union, and the Bishops declared that they had no call to know that Baptists and Socinians were kneeling with them reverently around the tomb of Edward VI., and that it did not concern them to ask pharisaically who might be kneeling beside them. If Unitarians choose to recite the Nicene Creed and the *Gloria Patri*, and then kneel at the sacred tomb and receive Holy Communion from the hands of the Dean of Westminster, that is their affair. There is, however, a rule that every communicant must be confirmed, or willing to be confirmed. The Bishops did not see their way out of the difficulty, but it will be some time before they hear the last of it.

But we are to have a new church, or denomination, in England—the Church of Chunder Sen. The reception accorded to the eloquent Hindoo has encouraged a number of Englishmen to unite in forming a Theistic Society, in the hope that England may be converted to the principles he advocates—simple Deism as to faith, and simple Christianity as to practice. The clergy of Liverpool are hard at loggerheads about the Hindoo, who, at the latest accounts, has broken down, in spite of his temperance and vegetarianism. The most distinguished Baptist minister in Liverpool, Rev. Stowell Brown, invited Chunder Sen to preach in his pulpit, as Rev. Mr. Burns invited Dr. Newton to heal the sick of his meeting-house. The others, not sorry, perhaps, to have such an excuse, denounced Mr. Brown from their pulpits, and the war rages from Sunday to Sunday in their respective congregations.

The Count de Paris as a French Citizen.

The *Journal de Paris* of July 11 publishes the following letter from His Royal Highness, the Comte de Paris, to M. de Keratry, thanking him for the part he took in the discussion of the petition of the Orleans Princes for permission to re-enter France. It will be recollected that M. de Keratry rose in the debate to challenge M. Ollivier to produce anything from the archives in his possession to prove that the exiled family had ever participated in intrigue or conspiracy against France or the present *regime*:

TWICKENHAM, July 4, 1870.

MONSIEUR: Since the gates of France are still closed against us, I must, perforce, from a distance, make known to you the emotion with which I read your speech of Saturday's sitting. You acted as an honest man, and as a deputy faithful to his country, in demanding if there existed a single proof which could justify the penalty inflicted upon us. You brought into relief, and exposed in a single phrase, how odious and how much opposed to modern principles of equality and of national sovereignty are the measures which condemn an entire family of citizens to what was called, with a cruel irony, the privileged condition of exile. I am happy to be able to thank you for the manner in which you have defended us, a member of the young generation which has faith in the liberal future of France, and which, looking in advance rather than behind, only searches in the memories of the past for teaching and not for motives of rancor or division. No barrier can separate us from that generation, for we share its ardent devotion to the [illegible] of the national will, this sole and sovereign arbiter of the destinies of France. The determination which sets aside our demand would have filled us with profound grief were we to regard it as definite, for our intention was other than to raise a sterile discussion; but we believe that in laying before France and the Chamber the question of the laws of exile we have hastened the day when those laws will fall under public reprobation. You have pleaded the cause of right—the right common to all; for the right of the exile cannot exist in presence of universal suffrage and the sovereignty which belongs to it. The public feeling has been demonstrated in such a manner that the decision taken by the Chamber, in conformity with a powerful will, cannot, I am sure, be long maintained. I conclude, Monsieur, by again thanking you on behalf of those who have watched you fighting from a distance, and not able themselves to take part in the struggle. Believe, I pray you, in the sincere sentiments of your affectionate,

LOUIS PHILIPPE D'ORLEANS.

Poe's "Raven."

The Rev. J. Shaver, of Burlington, New Jersey, writes as follows to a gentleman of New Orleans:

"This place is just now attracting a great deal of attention, from antiquarians and literateurs generally, on account of a discovery lately made by me. I happened to notice in Littell's *Living Age*, of January's last, page [illegible], the following paragraph:

"'It has just come to light that in an old barn in one of the villages of New Jersey, is a valuable collection of books and manuscripts, formerly forming a part of the library of Mahlon Dickerson, an American statesman. They are all in possession of the rats and of a man who will not let them be touched, because of some family quarrel about property.'

"Having often heard that such documents existed in Burlington and were in the hands of Mr. John T. Tompkins, I requested, and obtained permission to examine them, and among them found and copied a portion of a letter from Edgar A. Poe to Mr. Daniels, of Philadelphia, dated Richmond, September 20, 1849, in which an admission is made that will, to a certain extent, upset that person's claim to the authorship of the 'Raven.' I could not make out all of the writing, on account of its age and neglected condition, but what I could decipher was in these words:

"'Shortly before the death of our good friend, Samuel Fenwick, he sent to me, from New York, for publication, a most beautiful and thrilling poem, which he called the "Raven," wishing me, before printing it, to see if it had merit, and to make any alterations that might appear necessary. So perfect was it in all its parts that the slightest improvement seemed to me impossible. But you know a person very often depreciates his own talent, and he even went so far as to suggest that in this instance, or in any *future* pieces he might contribute, I should revise and print them in my own name to insure their circulation. This proposal I rejected, of course, and one way or another I kept the "Raven" until, as you know, it came out in the *Review*, and ——. It was published when I was, unfortunately, intoxicated, and not knowing what I did, I signed my name to it, and thus it went to the printer and was published.

"'The sensation it produced made me dishonest enough to conceal the name of the real author, who had died, as you know, some time before it came out, and by that means I now enjoy all the credit and applause myself. I simply make the statement to you for the ——. I shall probably go to New York to-morrow, but I will be back by October 13, I think.'"

New England Items.

BOSTON, June 28.—The following vessels are being fitted for service at the Charlestown Navy Yard: Connecticut, Miantonomah, Niagara, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Shawnee, Sabine, Shenandoah, Ticonderoga, Virginia, Wabash, and Worcester.

NEWBURYPORT, July 28.—Mooney & Co's three-story brick grist and flour mill caved in to-day, burying three men, who were rescued alive, but badly injured. Damage, $3,000.

The North Carolina Militia Troubles.

RALEIGH, July 28.—Chief Justice Pearson declined to attach both Governor Holden and Colonel Kirk, for their refusal to give up the Alamance prisoners, and said the application for relief should be made to the Chief Justice of the United States.

Obituary.

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—William Fowler, one of the oldest printers in the city, and connected with the *Republican*, as foreman and commercial reporter, for twenty-seven years, died to-day.

Southern Crops.

MEMPHIS, July 28.—Crop reports continue favorable, except from Mississippi, where caterpillars have done some damage.

Murder in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 28.—A colored man named Castune, living at 40 Halliday street, murdered his wife this forenoon, cutting her throat with a razor.

Jeff Davis En Route to Europe.

NEW ORLEANS, July 28.—Jeff Davis arrives this afternoon on his way to New York, whence he sails for Europe.

Trial of the Fenian General O'Neill.

WINDSOR, Vt., July 28.—General O'Neill will be brought here from Burlington to-morrow for trial.

Foreign Markets.

PARIS, July 28—Evening.—Bourse heavy; rentes, 66f 15c.

LONDON, July 28.—Weekly returns of the Bank of England show a decrease of £1,165,000 in bullion.

Several failures of stock brokers in Liverpool and Manchester are announced. The results of the fortnightly settlement in London are not so disastrous as anticipated.

HAVRE, July 28.—Cotton, spot 97 francs.

FRANKFORT, July 28—Evening.—United States securities higher and closed at 79⅛.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, July 28.—Cattle market more active, but quotations are unchanged; 780 head changed hands at $8.50 for extra Ohio, $8.25 for good Kentucky, $7.00 for fair Illinois, and $6.00 for common Missouri. Receipts for the week, 294 cars, with 43 cars over from last week.

Sheep were tolerably active last week at a decline. Sales to-day of 4,600 head at $7.25 for choice to $4.25 for fair Canada lambs. Sheep, $5.00. One lot of 289 Ohio lambs sold at $4.12½.

Hogs firm. Operations confined to selected lots for butchers' use.

Baltimore Live Stock Market.

BALTIMORE, July 28.—Beeves dull and ½c lower; quotations, [illegible]. Receipts for week, 1,296; sales, 1,126.

Hogs dull; receipts light and quotations well maintained at 13@13½c. Receipts, 3,168.

Sheep dull, with a downward tendency; [illegible]. Lambs [illegible]. Receipts sheep and lambs, 4,420.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, July 28.—COTTON—Dull and unchanged; middling uplands, 17¾@18c; sales of 400 bales; receipts, 90 bales; stock, 48,000 bales. Two new bales of cotton, first of the season, were received to-day.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, superfine, $5.75; double extra, $6.00; treble extra, $6.37½. Corn, [illegible] $1.00 for mixed; $1.05 for white. Oats lower; St. Louis, [illegible].

ADVERTISERS!

Call and get our estimate on a list of papers before contracting elsewhere for advertising. Choice lists—lowest prices. Our house was established in 1866. Advertisements inserted in all the papers. LOUIS LLOYD & CO., General Advertising Agency, 126 Dearborn-st.

MASONIC NOTICES

Masonic.

ORIENTAL LODGE, NO. 33, A. F. & A. M.

Special communication, by order of the W. M., this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, for work on the M. M. Degree. Visitors cordially invited to attend. E. N. TUCKER, Sec'y.

FRUIT JARS

FRUIT JARS

I AM selling the BEST GLASS CAP FRUIT JAR ever made, at $2 per doz., in quantities to suit.

T. N. HOLDEN, 43 SOUTH WATER-ST.

MICHIGAN-AV. HOTEL.

THE VERY ELEGANT NEW HOTEL,

That will be the Fifth-av. Hotel of Chicago, is to be opened in a short time under the management of our friend, J. Fonda Fremont, Esq., so long and so favorably known to Chicago, and for a few years past of the "[illegible]" The new "MICHIGAN-AV. HOTEL," fronting Michigan-av. at the corner of Congress-st. It will be elegantly furnished, newly, from top to bottom; its appointments will surpass anything heretofore seen in the city of Chicago. [illegible] it will be thrown open to the public for inspection and occupancy.

TRUSSES.

Elastic Stockings, &c.

Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps and Anklets, for Enlarged Veins, Swollen and Lame Joints. Bandages, Trusses, for [illegible] Supporters, Suspensory Bandages, Shoulder Braces, Trusses, and Apparatus for Bow-Legs, Club-Feet, Spinal Curvature, and all other Physical Deformities, accurately fitted at the Medical Card Truss Offices of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New York, and MARSH, BOWLES & CO., 7 Washington-st., Chicago, adjoining Crosby's Opera House.

REAL ESTATE.

A Home—Only $4,500.

Fine large new house and five acres of land, at Hinsdale, 18 miles from Chicago, on C. B. & Q. R. R. Special trains every few hours. Terms easy. Look at this before purchasing elsewhere. DR. EVERSON, 218 West Madison-st., or E. H. FOWLER & CO., 143 LaSalle-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE,

Value from $2,000 to $25,000,

HIGHLAND PARK.

FRANK P. HAWKINS, Ag't. H. P. B. Co., 138 LaSalle-st.

WANTED.

Wanted—Retail Grocery Clerk

South Side. One with from $500 to $1,000 to loan proprietor, preferred. Please address, with references, GROCER, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

SCHOONER FOR SALE

At a bargain. It is a light draught, staunch, newly overhauled, and fitted for all kinds of trade. Address A. J. GROVER, Earlville, LaSalle Co., Ill.

GRASS

FOR SALE. 40 acres very heavy Grass, near the city. Will be sold cheap, or lots will be taken in exchange. Inquire in the shoe store, 320 Randolph-st., near Franklin, from 10 to 12.

STOVES.

ECONOMY IN FUEL!

Soft Coal Triumphant.

The "DAKOTA," a Soft Coal, Base Burning, Revolving Stove, invented by G. G. Hunt, burns Soft Coal Screenings, which cost from one to three dollars per ton, [illegible] a stove in a very short time. [illegible] It will run all winter without clogging or going out. [illegible] BROWN BROTHERS, 230 and 232 [illegible]

GENERAL NOTICES.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,

NEW YORK. REDUCTION IN HOTEL PRICES.

On and after July 15, 1870, the price of board will be $4 per day. SIMEON LELAND & CO.

INK.

SANFORD MANUFACTURING CO.

Sanford's Blue, Red, Violet, Purple, and Emerald Green, are the most beautiful Inks.

PIANOS.

PIANOS! PIANOS!

FIRST-CLASS MAKE, BEAUTIFUL TONE,

FOR

$250!!

H. M. HIGGINS

Is rapidly closing out, at

150 South Clark-st.

EXCURSIONS.

STEAMBOAT EXCURSION.

THE SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER

ALPENA,

Will make an Excursion Trip on SATURDAY, July 30, leaving Goodrich's Dock at 2 o'clock p. m., and returning at 6 o'clock.

Tickets for the Trip Only 50 cts.

T. G. BUTLIN, Sup't.

EDUCATIONAL.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE,

Williamstown, Berkshire Co., Mass.

The first term of the next year opens on Thursday, Sept. 1. Examinations for admission the day previous. With an able Faculty,—no tutors—well selected libraries, and ample apparatus, this college affords unsurpassed facilities for thorough instruction and training. July 1870. J. WHITE, Sec'y.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME.

The First Session of the 27th Scholastic Year of this Institution, will commence on

TUESDAY, SEPT. 6.

CATALOGUES, containing all desirable information relative to this Institution will be sent free on application. Address,

REV. W. CORBY, S. S. C., Pres't.

NOTRE DAME P. O., St. Joseph Co., Ind.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE

Boarding and Day School, for Young Gentlemen, One Hundred and Seventy-first, and Kingsbridge Road, N. Y. SIXTEENTH YEAR.

(Formerly under the direction of Messrs. Loppinet & Prevost), will re-open on Monday, Sept. 12. V. PREVOST, Principal. Circulars at G. Loppinet's, 32 Pine-st., New York.

MISS HINSDALE and MRS. CHARLES KEITH

Will continue

MRS. MACAULAY'S

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 274 and 276 Madison-av., New York. The School will open Sept. 21. The Professors and Teachers heretofore connected with it will be retained. Address as above.

MRS. GARRETSON'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, 52 West Forty-seventh-st., near Fifth-av., New York, will reopen Tuesday, September 20, 1870. Circulars may be obtained by application at S. C. GRIGGS & CO. Mrs. Garretson will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor. A wide-awake, thorough-going School for boys wishing to be trained for Business, for College, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy.

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY,

AT AUBURNDALE, Mass., ten miles west of Boston. Instruction thorough, careful, complete. Advantages for Music, Painting, French, and German unsurpassed. Particular attention to health and domestic culture. Teachers chosen with great care. Number limited. Next year begins Sept. 15. Address CHAS. W. CUSHING.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.

200 Shares Republic Insurance Stock, at 30.

100 Shares Commercial Insurance Stock, at 57—by

FIELD, KING & CO.,

Basement First National Bank Building, southwest corner Washington and State-sts.

$20,000 Wanted,

For three or five years, upon unquestionable Real Estate Security. 10 per cent interest will be allowed.

J. ESAIAS WARREN, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

WINDOW LOCK.

HANSEL'S DOUBLE-ACTING

Window Lock and Sash-Holder,

Is the only window fast out, without a spring. It is simple, durable, and ornamental. Locks windows open or closed, and prevents rattling of sash. A good window lock is as necessary as a door lock. We would respectfully solicit an examination. [illegible] Owners of Western Territory, at Safe Store, 36 WASHINGTON-ST.

PROPOSALS.

CANADA

AIR LINE RAILWAY CO.

The Directors of the Canada Air Line Railway invite tenders for the construction of their line. Plans and specifications for the section from Glencoe to Aylmer will be on exhibition at the office of the Chief Engineer, G. L. Reid, Esq., Hamilton, from the 22d August next. All offers must be in the hands of the undersigned before the 3d day of September next, marked "Tender for Construction of Canada Air Line Railway."

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.

Hamilton, Ontario, 26th July, 1870.

Proposals.

OFFICE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., July 15, 1870.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 m. on the 20th day of August, 1870, for the manufacture of two thousand (2,000) Common Tents, and one thousand (1,000) Wall Tents and Flies, more or less, without poles or pins, from material (canvas and fine twine) to be furnished by the United States, and delivered to the contractor at the Depot of Jeffersonville, Indiana. [illegible]

The right to reject any or all bids, if regarded as disadvantageous, is reserved by the Government.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and distinctly endorsed, "Proposals for the Manufacture of Tents."

For specifications, conditions, and further information, apply at either of the Quartermaster's Offices, at Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; New York; Philadelphia, Pa.; Louisville, Ky.; Jeffersonville, Ind.; or, Washington, D. C.

By order of Quartermaster General.

C. H. HOYT, Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. Army, Depot Quartermaster.

Construction of Breakwater for Outer Harbor at Chicago, Illinois.

U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE, MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 25, 1870.

I. SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 m. of Tuesday, August [illegible], 1870.

II. The work consists in furnishing material for and constructing a crib breakwater, ballasted with stone.

III. For particulars, plans, and specifications apply at this office.

IV. Contracts, with good and sufficient security, to be executed in ten (10) days from date of award of contract.

V. Work to be begun in ten (10) days after contract is awarded.

VI. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved by the United States.

VII. Proposals to be enclosed in sealed envelopes, endorsed on outside "Proposals for Construction of Breakwater for Outer Harbor at Chicago, Illinois," and addressed to BVT. COLONEL D. C. HOUSTON, Major Engineers, U. S. Army, Superintending Engineer.

Real Estate Wanted!

The undersigned will receive offers from owners of lots, to sell to the city of Chicago, for the fire Department, lots located in the vicinity of Desplaines and Van Buren-sts.; also, in the vicinity of State and Twenty-second-sts.; also, in the vicinity of Western-av. and Madison-st.; also, in the vicinity of Clinton, Grove-av., and Douglas-place; also in the vicinity of Ward's Rolling Mill.

The first-mentioned lot should be about 40 feet, and the others from 25 to 50 feet front, and at least 125 feet deep to an alley.

Bids will be received at the Comptroller's Office until the 6th day of August, and will be submitted by the Comptroller to the Common Council for its action thereon. GEO. TAYLOR, Comptroller.

TO RENT.

TRIBUNE BUILDING STORES.

Stores on Madison and Dearborn-sts., Tribune Fire-Proof Building; Stores on Washington-st.; a few very desirable offices in the Tribune Building, to Rent. Inquire of

WM. C. DOW, 116 LaSalle-st.

FLAX SEED.

FLAX SEED!

50,000 Bushels Wanted at the Highest Market Price. Delivered in Chicago this month and next.

WEBSTER & BAXTER, 188 Washington-st.

NEW BOOKS.

BASTIAT'S SOPHISMS OF THE PROTECTIONISTS.

Price Reduced to 30c Per Copy.

The pressure of taxation has at last driven the people to study the principles on which taxes are imposed. Every day, newspaper discussion of the Tariff grows more earnest. The demand for the publications of the League is urgent and growing. [illegible]

Of this remarkable work the *Nation*, the ablest of our critics, says:

"Of Bastiat, it need only be said that he has never been answered, [illegible]"

The Buffalo *Express* says:

"[illegible]"

The Albany *Evening Journal* says:

"[illegible]"

The New York *Herald* says:

"M. Bastiat [illegible]"

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Hurlbut & Edsall,

(Successors to J. H. REED & CO.)

32 LAKE STREET, Chicago,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

Pure Drugs,

STANDARD CHEMICALS,

Fancy Goods, Window Glass, Soda Ash, Japonica, Pure Dye Stuffs, Glassware, Caustic Soda, Paints, Oils, &c.

OLDEST DRUG HOUSE IN THE WEST. ESTABLISHED IN 1844.

DEAL ONLY IN THE BEST OF GOODS.

Special attention given to Manufacturers' Supplies.

We are Agents for Morse's Soda Fountains.

Pure Drugs! Low Prices! Quick Sales!

Call and get our prices before purchasing elsewhere. [illegible]

REFRIGERATORS.

THE

ICE KING REFRIGERATOR,

H. H. DIGGINS, Patentee.

Having received the exclusive agency for the "Ice King," [illegible]

REFRIGERATOR

In the world. It is a PRESERVER, not a CONSUMER. [illegible]

J. C. CONSTANT & CO., Agents, [illegible]

WARNER'S MEDICINES.

WARNER'S

PILE REMEDY.

Warner's Pile Remedy has never failed (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching, or Bleeding Piles. [illegible] For sale by druggists everywhere.

DYSPEPSIA.

Warner's Dyspepsia Tonic is prepared expressly for Dyspeptics and those suffering with habitual Costiveness. [illegible] For sale by druggists. Price One Dollar.

COUGH NO MORE.

Warner's Cough Balsam is healing, softening, and expectorating. [illegible] The Balsam will cure.

WINE OF LIFE.

The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink, Warner's Vinum Vitae, or Wine of Life, [illegible] Price $1, in quart bottles.

EMMENAGOGUE.

WARNER'S EMMENAGOGUE is the only article known to cure the Whites, [illegible] For sale, wholesale, in Chicago, by Hurlbut & Edsall, [illegible] and all Wholesale Druggists in the United States.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

INMAN LINE

MAIL STEAMERS.

Steam Semi-Weekly to and from

New York, Queenstown, Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Tickets sold to and from ENGLAND, IRELAND and the Continent. [illegible] F. C. BROWN, [illegible]

ANCHOR LINE,

TO AND FROM NEW YORK, AND LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, DUBLIN,

And all railway stations in Great Britain and Ireland; [illegible] HAMBURG, PARIS, GENOA, [illegible]

Express Steamer, every Saturday.

Extra Steamer, every Wednesday.

[illegible] HENDERSON BROS., [illegible]

CUNARD LINE.

STEAM FROM NEW YORK

Every Wednesday and Thursday.

FOR

QUEENSTOWN, LONDONDERRY, LIVERPOOL and GLASGOW.

CHINA, SCOTIA, RUSSIA, MALTA, SIBERIA, SAMARIA.

[illegible] P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent.

JAMES DYCE, Passenger Agent.

MEDICAL.

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

MARRIAGE GUIDE. A Private Counselor to the Married, or those about to marry, [illegible]

SOOTHING SYRUP.

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN.

THE GREAT SOOTHING REMEDY.

[illegible]

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, LACE CURTAINS, WINDOW SHADES, UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

JAMES DUNHAM & CO., [illegible]

DISSOLUTION.

[illegible]

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

[illegible]

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1870.

THE GRAIN.

We were called upon, yesterday, by several of the proprietors of elevators in this city, accompanied by two or three of the Inspectors of the Board of Trade, who represented to us that the wheat known as No. 2 spring of the crop of 1869, in this city, is all, or nearly all, actually hot, or, as the phrase is, "out of condition;" that the same kind of wheat in store at Milwaukee is also out of condition, although efforts have been made to conceal the fact; that every means known to the warehousemen to prevent heating, or further heating, has been resorted to, but with very little effect, in consequence of the inferior quality of the crop of last year; and that it is utterly untrue that the warehousemen have been buying up their own receipts at the reduced prices consequent upon the revelation that the grain of this grade has become heated.

Taking all these statements as true, we have to say that, when a combination has been made between the railways and the elevators, by virtue of which the owners of grain are not allowed to take care of it themselves, and to prevent it from heating in their own way, and at their own risk, the warehousemen have very little cause to complain of the suspicions which are aroused by the periodical cry of "hot corn," which sends the price of grain down, perhaps, ten cents per bushel in an instant of time, inflicting losses to the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars upon the owners of the property. If every man were allowed to receive his own grain, without first sending it into the heating apparatus at an expense of two cents per bushel,—in other words, if the business of handling and storing grain were thrown open to competition,—each elevator would have its reputation to make or lose by the mode in which it should take care of the property sent into it. Then, if the grain became heated, the presumption would be that everything had been done to keep it in good condition. No such presumption exists in a case where the owner of grain is allowed no option or choice as to the place where it shall be stored, and when he is deprived of his property, or the control of it, by an act of sheer piracy. Especially is the presumption against the warehousemen when the sudden depreciation of the grain affords them an opportunity to make thousands of dollars without any chance of redress to the losers. We will assume that all the proprietors of elevators in Chicago are equal, in point of virtue and business integrity, to the average of business men in the community. We find them exposed, by the peculiarities of their position, to a tremendous temptation. They can make the price of the chief staples of commerce high or low. When the market is up, they can issue more receipts than they have grain in store. When settling time comes, they can declare the grain out of condition—or, if the Inspectors of the Board of Trade declare a few bins out of condition, they can "post" all the rest of that grade—and buy up their own receipts at the reduced price. This is, in plain English, swindling. We do not charge that it has ever been practised in this market, but we do affirm that such a temptation ought never to be presented to any combination of men, and that, when it is presented, and when the combination are protected against all hazard of loss of business by a railway combination even more irresponsible than themselves, they must expect to be regarded with suspicion when the periodical cry of "hot corn" comes around.

That more or less of the grain in store here is actually hot, we have no doubt. If, as our elevator men affirm, the grain in store at Milwaukee is in substantially the same condition as it is here, the presumption will be very strong that everything has been done to prevent heating that was practicable. It is undoubtedly true that the crop of last year was below the average in merchantable character, and in its power to resist extremes of temperature. But, so long as the owners are not allowed to take care of it themselves, when they desire to do so, they will suspect, and will have a right to suspect, that it has been tampered with, however high may be the character, or vociferous the protestations, of those in whose custody it has been placed without their consent, and in whose hands it has become hot. We believe that the law will require the elevators, in every such case, to return as good grain as they received. Keeping in view the fact that they have no business with it in the first place; that their act of taking possession of it without the owner's consent was a wrongful act, all the consequences of that wrongful act are upon them.

MENTZ.

The key, as well as bulwark, of the Prussian position is Mentz, or, as the French spell it, Mayence. Our readers, who desire to be intelligently posted as regards the scene of hottest conflict between the French and German armies, must study the location of Mentz; and we shall aid them, in so doing, by a short description of it. They will find it located on the Rhine, nearly opposite the place where the river Main unites with the Rhine. It is about fifteen miles from Frankfort, which is on the Main, and covers and protects that city from invasion from the west or southwest. It will be very dangerous for the French to penetrate into Germany in the direction of Berlin, unless the fortress of Mentz is first captured or blockaded. A German army sustaining defeat anywhere in the territory between the Moselle and the Rhine, can securely retreat on Mentz, and take shelter behind its impregnable walls and bastions. Mentz is considered the bulwark of Germany against a French invasion, as it is the strongest fortress belonging to the Confederation. It is connected by a floating bridge 1,700 feet long with the opposite village and fortress of Castel, and contains a population, exclusive of the garrison, of about 40,000. Its means of defence consist of 14 large and 18 small forts and bastions, beside the powerfully fortified island of Petersau. Exclusive of Castel and Petersau, the extent of the fortifications of Mentz is five miles. In time of peace the garrison consists of about 10,000 men, and in time of war 30,000 can be used to advantage. The lines of fortification are sufficiently extensive to afford space and security to the largest army, and the fortress can almost be defended by a small garrison. Previous to the [illegible] war of 1866, it was held in common by a Prussian, Austrian, and Hessian garrison; but the Prussians expelled the Austrians from the battlements, [illegible] the Hessians, and, since then, have occupied it, and greatly strengthened its extensive [illegible] walls, and have supplied it with guns of the latest and best pattern.

Some of our readers may remember the terrible explosion of the powder magazine at Mentz, that occurred on November 18, [illegible], which involved a great loss of life and property, [illegible]. The damage was estimated at more than $1,000,000.

[illegible] the French get possession of Mentz, or are able to completely invest and blockade it, they will never penetrate far into the Rhine provinces, or into Central Germany. They may operate in Baden, [illegible] and Bavaria, and ravage those [illegible] [illegible] line, the invaders are confronted by the fortress of Mentz, which stands as a sentinel guarding the portals of Prussia. Let an army enter at this gate, and every step in any direction exposes it to a blow from the German army, which, if worsted, can fall back and take shelter under the thousand guns of Mentz. For the French to march north and cross the Moselle into the lower Rhine province, is to expose their flank to the assault of the German army behind Mentz; and to cross the Rhine above Mentz and march upon Frankfort, would be to place the French in a most exposed position, with the Prussian army at Mentz directly in their rear, and the forces of South Germany on their right flank.

If Belgium and Luxemburg belonged to the French or were their allies, the French army could enter the Rhine provinces and Westphalia from the north side of the Moselle River, which would render Mayence powerless to arrest their advance. But, as those States are neutral, there is no ingress from that direction, and the French must invade on a narrow front, with this powerful German bulwark standing like a lion in their pathway to arrest their progress.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The following is a complete summary of the appropriations granted by Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, as compared with the appropriations granted by Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870:

	1870-71.	1869-70.
Legislative, executive, and judicial	$17,[illegible]	$20,[illegible]
Deficiency	4,[illegible]	20,[illegible]
Consular and diplomatic	1,048,247	1,110,734
Post Office	[illegible]	[illegible]
Army	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fortifications	1,304,750	......
Rivers and harbors	3,975,900	2,050,000
Pensions	30,000,000	19,250,000
Military Academy	314,[illegible]	274,430
Navy	18,[illegible]	15,[illegible]
Indians	[illegible]	6,131,000
Civil expenditures	12,[illegible]	9,[illegible]
Supplemental deficiency, 1871	1,000,000	2,913,720
Miscellaneous items	3,186,168	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]	$163,[illegible]
Reduction of appropriations		$4,[illegible]

The heavy deficiency bill last year was largely in consequence of the inadequate appropriation for pensions, and army and navy. In comparing the appropriations for the two years, it is seen that, in the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Departments, there is a reduction of $2,552,880; in the diplomatic expenses of $62,487; in the Post Office Department of $4,050,160; in the Indian Bureau, $55,419; in the army expenses, $4,036,526, and in the deficiency bills, $16,835,006. But, on the other side, there is an increase of expenses in the support of the navy, which is worth little and doing nothing, of $3,000,000; an increase of the pension list of $10,750,000; in civil expenditures, such as collecting taxes, increase of salaries, etc., of $3,407,640; for fortifications utterly valueless, $1,264,000; for river and harbor jobs to contractors, $1,925,000, and miscellaneous items, $2,596,168.

How many shameful steals, old claim swindles, and pilferings of all kinds are covered up under the head of "Miscellaneous Items," we have not the means of ascertaining. The "Supplemental Deficiency" bill consists chiefly of an extra appropriation for taking the census. There should be some saving this year in the collection of the revenue, in consequence of the reduction of internal taxes; but, as a portion of the abatements do not take effect until next fall, the discharge of supernumerary tax-eaters will not be made so soon as would be desirable, but next year the relief will be observed, in a smaller appropriation for the support of office-holders.

It is claimed that the new Army bill will cut down the cost of supporting that branch of the government by about four millions per annum, as the enlisted men will be reduced to 30,000, and some five or six hundred idle, useless, and incompetent officers will be mustered out or induced to resign on a year's pay. It is thought that the army can be supported next year on about twenty-five millions, and half that sum should answer for the navy, but will not so long as the extravagant, magnificent Porter is permitted to squander what money he pleases. The navy is the only department in which there has been no attempt at retrenchment or economy. Porter doesn't believe in it, and the nominal Secretary of the Navy, Robeson, is a cipher, and has no will, ideas, or knowledge of the matters pertaining to his department.

However, taking the whole appropriations together, they are not so heavy as many expected. Deducting the pensions and the Post Office, they amount to about a hundred millions. The Post Office appropriation is all, except a million, covered by postal receipts. The last year of Democratic administration, the expenditures of the government amounted to $83,387,313; of which only $1,034,000 was for pensions, and $4,034,000 interest on public debt at that time, making about eighty millions, after deducting interest and pension. This sum was expended in gold. A hundred millions of greenbacks are worth but eighty-[illegible] millions in gold; and the United States in the last year of Democratic rule numbered but thirty-one millions, whereas they now number upward of forty millions. By the mere growth of population the expenses of administration would naturally increase one-quarter over what they were in 1860. While Republicans may insist on further retrenchment in government expenses, Democrats have no right to ask it, as the cost of administering the government is far lower than it would be under a Democratic administration. Ours is a party that insists on economy and retrenchment, while theirs is a party of peculation and prodigality.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Mr. Gladstone's truthful statement in Parliament, that the Alabama question stands virtually where it did a year and a half ago, shows that, thus far, President Grant's administration has neglected wholly a very important duty. As the matter at present stands, our government has made no well-defined demand, capable either of acceptance or refusal; it has expressed a wish that the discussion of the general questions shall not be further extended, and that, should negotiations again be opened, they shall be conducted at Washington. We can conceive of no possible action on this question that would be weaker or more purposeless than this. If the administration means to wait until England is embarrassed by some foreign war, and then present our demands, our course is both cowardly and dishonest. A settlement of these claims, enforced by taking England at such a disadvantage, would have no moral, legal, or international weight as a precedent; on the contrary, it would be effected by means but little fairer than those by which the claims were incurred. If, on the other hand, we are not waiting to take England at a disadvantage, then there could have been no more favorable time than the past year and a half to present a square bill and demand a full settlement. Why has nothing been done? Mr. Motley has had nothing else on his hands, and Mr. Fish very little. The loss of interest during this year has been equal to a sixteenth of the principal. Is it expected that England will come begging to our feet to know what claims she may have the privilege of paying. Is it supposable that, so long as our own government cannot make up its mind what we want, England will beg the privilege of paying our highest possible demand for the sake of peace? We have nothing to gain and all to lose by the delay of action on these claims. Meanwhile, the sufferers from the depredations of the Anglo-rebel pirates have stood their losses as best they might, and now see no reason to hope that they will ever be repaid. Our government has appointed no commission to investigate their extent or nature, or to provide for their payment. In short, whatever we could do by neglect to confirm and perpetuate the losses inflicted by the Anglo-rebel pirates, has been done. By this policy we become practically accessory to the spoliation of our own citizens, and fritter away all moral claim as a government to hold England responsible for injuries of which we can, apparently, neither estimate the amount nor state the nature.

The Prussians have been holding a day of solemn fasting and prayer for the success of their arms, while Ollivier, the French Premier, [illegible] for the personal safety of the French Emperor and the Prince Imperial. Possibly Ollivier [illegible] [illegible] of the French army without [illegible] proposal [illegible] the purposes of both nations would be granted by sparing the lives of Napoleon and his son, and giving Prussia the victory. As, however, the life of Napoleon is the one the sparing of which involves the sacrifice of hundreds of thousands of others, it would seem as though the decrees of Providence might be wisely executed if his life should be the first one taken, in order that an indefinite number of lives might be saved.

THE MICHIGAN RAILROAD AID BONDS.

The Cashier of an Eastern bank, when advised that the payment of interest coupons on the bonds issued in aid of a railroad by a town in Michigan had been stopped, wrote back rather defiantly, as follows:

> "This bank has had much experience in the purchase, negotiation, prosecution, and recovery of bonds situated like the Port Huron. I beg to refer you to [illegible] County vs. [illegible], and [illegible] United States Supreme Court Reports, Mercer County vs. Hackett. Both of them cases were our own. Mr. Hackett is our President. We went through years of litigation in the United States Court, incurred great expenses, [illegible], and recovered our money from both counties. Knox County was in Indiana and Mercer County was in Pennsylvania. The United States Supreme Court held that bonds that have passed into second or third hands are bills of exchange, and must be paid. I hope we shall not have to go into the United States Court [illegible] would be the fruit of resistance to payment."

This gentleman speaks entirely too confidently. The United States Supreme Court has not decided that bonds passing into second or third hands must be paid, if they never were valid. In the case of Knox County referred to, the objection was not to the unconstitutionality of the act authorizing the issue of the bond, but to the non-compliance with the statute. The Court held that the statute had been complied with. In the Pennsylvania case, the point was whether a county, having the legal authority to issue the bonds, could refuse to pay them after selling them into the hands of third parties, upon the ground that the officers of the county had not strictly conformed to the statute.

Neither of these cases presents the point raised on these Michigan bonds. In Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa, Pennsylvania, and in all the other States where these railroad aid bond cases have been before the courts, the Supreme Courts of the several States had affirmed the constitutionality of the legislation authorizing the issue of the municipal bonds. The question whether that kind of legislation was constitutional was not raised before the United States Supreme Court until the time of the Iowa cases. In Iowa, the Supreme Court of the State had, in a long series of cases, affirmed the constitutionality of the legislation. Subsequently, the Supreme Court of the State reversed all its previous decisions. The several counties in Iowa then refused to pay, and were sued by non-residents in the Federal courts upon the coupons. In *Gelpcke vs. Dubuque*,—1 Wallace, 175,—the Court met the issue of the constitutionality of the legislation by holding that bonds issued and passing into the hands of third parties, after the legislative, executive, and judicial departments of the government had affirmed the constitutionality of the legislation under which they were issued, were binding upon the parties issuing them; that the Supreme Court of the United States would follow and adopt the interpretation of the State Constitution by the State court in all cases arising under it, but, if the State court should change its opinion, then the United States Court would adhere to the first interpretation, so far as it applied to cases arising before the subsequent opinion of the State court. In the case of Michigan, there has never been any decision of the Supreme Court, upon this kind of bonds, but this one. It is the only judicial decision rendered by that court on this kind of legislation. It is, therefore, the interpretation of the State Constitution by the highest tribunal of the State, and how far the Supreme Court of the United States will adopt it may be seen from the following recent decisions:

In *Mercer County vs. Hackett*—1 Wallace—the Court says:

> "If this decision of that learned Court (Supreme Court of Pennsylvania) was founded on the construction of the Constitution or statute law of the State, or the peculiar law of Pennsylvania—as to titles to land,—we would have felt bound to follow it."

In *Gelpcke vs. Dubuque* (Iowa case)—1 Wallace—the Court says:

> "The sound and true rule is, that, if the contract, when made, was valid by the laws of the State, as then expounded by all departments of the government, and administered in its courts of justice, its validity and obligation cannot be impaired by any subsequent action of the Legislature, or decision of its courts, altering the construction of the law. The same principle applies where there is a change of judicial decision as to the constitutional power of the Legislature to enact the law. To this rule, thus enlarged, we adhere. It is the law of this court. To hold otherwise would be as unjust as to hold that rights acquired under a statute must be lost by its repeal."

In *Leffingwell vs. Warren*—2 Black, 599—the Court says:

> "The construction given to a State statute by the highest judicial tribunal of such State is regarded as part of the statute, and is as binding upon the courts of the United States as the text itself."

In *Thompson vs. Lee County* (Iowa), the Court, in giving judgment for the bondholders, referring to the opposing decisions of the State courts, said:

> "When these bonds were issued, the courts of that State held that there was no defect of constitutional power, and that the Legislature could lawfully authorize municipal corporations to subscribe to the capital stock of railroad companies. If the bonds in suit had been issued since the [illegible] decision in Iowa, they would be controlled by it."

There is no case where the Supreme Court of the United States has undertaken to reverse or override the construction of a State Constitution or State statute by the Supreme Court of such State, unless, as in the Iowa cases, it was to affirm a previous decision of the same court in reference to a contract made before the change of opinion. The decision of the Supreme Court of Michigan is the first, and the authoritative, construction of the State Constitution, and the Supreme Court of the United States, if appealed to, will accept it as the law of the State, binding on that court.

In examining a map of the scene of the French invasion of Germany, one thing must strike every observer, viz.: the narrow frontage on which the armies must operate. France and Germany only touch from Basel, on the Rhine, to Sierck, on the Moselle. The whole distance is scarcely two hundred miles. To state the boundary in terms better understood by the general reader, we would say that, from the northwest corner of Switzerland to the province of Luxemburg, belonging to Holland, the distance is not more than two hundred miles. The Rhine forms the dividing line half this distance—Baden being on the east, and the French province of Alsace on the west side of the Rhine. The whole distance which Prussian territory touches France is but one hundred miles, beginning just at the point where the French boundary leaves the Rhine and runs northwest to the Moselle River at Sierck; thence along the southern boundary of the Dutch province of Luxemburg to the southeast corner of Belgium. It will thus be seen that France barely corners on Prussia, and that at the point where her territory projects furthest east. Another thing must strike anyone who examines the map of Europe, and that is, that the Prussian Rhine provinces lie east of Belgium and Luxemburg, and not east of France. If the French should conquer the Prussian Rhine provinces, they would give her a piece of territory that would resemble the horn of a rhinoceros, completely separated from France except at the southern extremity. The Rhine is not a "natural" boundary of France for a mile north of Spyer, near Heidelberg, and the little strip of territory does not embrace a thousand square miles. The only river boundary that France could claim as natural is the Moselle, from Sierck to the confluence with the Rhine at Coblentz. This piece of territory contains about 3,000 square miles, but, while it is bounded on the east by the Rhine, and on the northwest by the Moselle River, it projects far to the north, behind Luxemburg. The remainder of the Prussian provinces on the Rhine are so completely isolated from France that, if they were conquered by the latter, she would instantly perceive an imperative necessity for acquiring Belgium and Luxemburg, in order to have direct access to her new German possessions.

Some of our Democratic contemporaries, who cannot forgive Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan for not running on their "peace-at-any-price-platforms" in past times, think the mission of Sheridan to Europe, to note the progress in the science and art of war that may be manifested by the most powerful combatants of Europe, an affair beneath his dignity as the second officer in the army. They would deem the assignment of some Second Lieutenant to that duty more appropriate. We tried that once [illegible] McClellan to Europe [illegible] Sebastopol, and the [illegible] progress of a three years' war against a single town. It spoiled him as a General. His learned ditching and paralysis, and never got beyond them.

There are grave reasons to apprehend that, in a war with a first-class European power, the United States, in spite of its experience during the rebellion, would have many new modern weapons to adopt before it would be able to cope with its enemy on equal terms. The adoption of a needle-gun by both Prussia and France, and the great power accredited to it by both nations, should of itself put us on inquiry. The improvements in artillery by the French have been of the most elaborate and important character, and it would be well if not merely one, but twenty, of our ablest army officers could see their practical operation in battle. It would probably lead to the abolition of the Springfield rifle and of all smooth-bore cannon, and the substitution of either the Prussian or the French needle-priming rifle.

From what we can gather from our despatches as to the position of the Prussian forces, it would appear that they are concentrated in immense strength around about Mentz, on both sides of the river, with one wing resting on Heidelberg, on the south, and the other at Coblentz, at the junction of the Moselle with the Rhine, on the north. On this space there are now collected probably not less than half a million of German troops, Mentz being the centre or key of the position, and connected with numerous railways radiating into Germany therefrom, in every direction. And around this pivotal centre the war will rage and blood will flow in rivers. So long as it remains in possession of the Germans, and covers their Army *of the* Centre, the French will invade the Fatherland in vain.

The Philadelphia *North American* is getting alarmed at the size of the Canadian army, which, it claims, consists of "40,000 volunteers and 600,000 reserves, with a spare force of 20,000 British regulars at home to draw upon in case of emergency." The population of the Canadas is about equal to that of Illinois—three and one-third millions, all told. Out of this they can easily maintain a force of 20,000 men, and, in case of a draft "to the last man," they might raise it to 200,000 men. Let not, therefore, the slumbers of the City of Brotherly Love be broken by terrors of the Canadian standing army, with its 600,000 reserves.

The very close race between the Cambria and the Dauntless results in showing their sailing qualities to be as nearly even as is possible to conceive. The Dauntless had lost two men overboard, and spent about two hours and a half in an effort to pick them up. Owing to this loss of time she was beaten by 95 minutes. Had she met with no accident, she would have beaten the Cambria by 55 minutes in a race of 25 days and 5 hours.

The *Evening Post* tries to be hypercritical in its definition of "direct taxation." Senator Morton said, speaking of the tariff: "We must have money to carry on the government, and, if we do not get it by a tariff on goods imported from foreign countries, we must get it by direct taxation."

We can put no other construction on the meaning of his expression than revenue obtained by what is generally called "internal taxation." He cannot mean a land tax, for the General Government obtains no revenue from that source. The idea he conveys would seem to be that, by retaining a high tariff on imports, all other taxation can be dispensed with. But experience shows that this cannot be done. The tariff is now strained up to the highest point, and on hundreds of articles is far above the revenue mark, and is practically prohibitory, yielding but little revenue. One-half of all the income of the government since 1863 has been derived from internal taxes, or what Governor Morton calls "direct taxes," as distinguished from duties on foreign goods, that are indirectly paid by the consumers thereof, being first paid by the importer, who collects back from the jobber, and the jobber, in turn, collects back from the retailer, who adds them to the cost of the goods, and makes his customers pay them in the bill. Of course nobody advocates a Federal tax on land, that source of revenue being left to the States, citizens, and municipal corporations.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

The St. Louis *Times*, of July 27, says: "We learn from a gentleman who passed through O'Fallon Station, on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, at about midnight on Saturday of last week, that the coal mine at that place had caught fire and was burning up. It seems that there is only one shaft to the mine, and it was necessary to keep a furnace in the pit to consume the foul air. It is supposed that the fire caught from the furnace. Fortunately there were no workmen in the mine at that late hour. The scene is described as grand. The great lumps of burning coal were thrown high in the air, and presented the appearance of a volcano in eruption. The sky was fairly illuminated by the stream of fire leaping from the vortex of the mine. Workmen were endeavoring to smother the conflagration by throwing earth and manure in the orifice leading to the pit. The flames were subdued on Sunday, but at last accounts the coal in the pit was still burning, and liable to break forth again in a greater volume."

IOWA.

The Receiver of the Sioux City Land Office says that one day, recently, he received $4,800 for homesteads alone. These are $14 apiece, showing 340 homesteads, or a total of 48,000 acres. He thinks the homestead business in Iowa will be about closed out this year.

—The Keokuk *Gate City* says: "A very deplorable case of a man, homeless, friendless, and the victim of an accident, came to our knowledge last evening. It seems that the man in question had both legs and a rib or two broken the other day, while at work on the lower lock. After receiving surgical aid he was placed in a shed on the levee, where he has been for the past two days, suffering very much for want of attention. An effort was made last evening to get him into a boarding-house, but no one felt disposed to receive him."

WISCONSIN.

On Saturday of last week, Wm. Fern, of Hammond, married Mrs. Egbert, a widow, living in the same town, and on the succeeding evening went to the house of his wife, where he spent the night. About 1 o'clock they were awakened by a number of men, who battered in the doors and windows, destroyed the furniture, hurled a shower of stones into the house—one of which inflicted a serious wound upon Mr. Fern,—and piled up some straw or hay against the house, and ignited it. The building was consumed. The outrage resulted from the suspicion against Fern of having poisoned his former wife—a charge of which he stands acquitted by the verdict of a jury.

—The Dodgeville *Chronicle* reports that Joseph Haskins, who lives near that village, had thirty-one sheep in a pen when the storm on Thursday morning of last week occurred. Thirty of them were struck, one having the wool burned entirely off, and twenty-nine being killed outright.

INDIANA.

The census report shows the population of Ligonier to be [illegible].

—Joseph Brada, a dry goods clerk at Indianapolis, has been overtaken at last by a fortune of $[illegible], which has been three years looking for an owner. His brother at Terre Haute has had an exactly similar experience.

—Garrett Guest, one of the oldest citizens of New Albany, died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Walker, on Monday morning. Mr. Guest was ninety-one years old, and had been a citizen of New Albany for thirty-five years.

—At Loutre Lick, recently, a Mr. Moore undertook to wash a mustang mare, and rode out into the lick to where it was deep enough to enable her to swim, when she suddenly plunged, reared, threw Mr. Moore, and gave him a gash on his ankle. As he rose she attacked him, rearing her forefeet out of water. Moore was too quick for her, dove under her body, and, coming out behind her, started for shore. The pony wheeled and followed, blood running from her nostrils, and fury in her eyes; he avoided a plunge she made at him only by diving and swimming ashore under water. The pony caught sight of him on the bank, chased him there a distance of about fifty yards, and again Moore took refuge in swimming under water. But this time, before entering the water, he had happily picked up a club, and, when he had gained a resting-place out in the stream upon a log, Mr. Moore sat and awaited the onset of Mlle. Mustang, who swam out to attack him. A heavy blow from the club, between her eyes, effected a change in her sentiments; she turned and went ashore, whither Mr. Moore followed her, and finished her education, for this time at least, with the club.

OHIO.

Mayor Stephenson, of Hamilton, was assaulted by a minstrel named Drafgebuck, on Saturday; and the rowdy desisted only when he had knocked his victim down, broken three teeth out, blacked both his eyes, and pounded him fearfully.

CROPS.

ILLINOIS.

The Sycamore *Republican* of the 27th says: "We have been shown a number of samples of the new crop of spring wheat which is now being harvested. The berry is invariably remarkably plump, and the yield is invariably small. The wheat fields of the country will yield an average of about eight bushels to the acre. The quality is excellent."

—The Belvidere *Standard* of the 26th says: "Farmers are proceeding with harvesting rapidly. The growth of straw is very light, but there is a fair yield of wheat of a quality superior to last year. Oats are a fine crop, and are mostly harvested by mowing and raking them together. Harvesting will be nearly over by the end of the week."

IOWA.

The Burlington *Hawkeye*, of the 26th, says: "The corn crop, in many parts of Iowa, according to all reports received at this office, is now seriously threatened by the dry weather. The critical time has come. The ear is forming, and more moisture is very badly needed. We met, yesterday, intelligent observers from Wapello, [illegible], Morning Sun, Mt. Pleasant, and several other points, and they all tell the same story. The corn is suffering fearfully. Some of it is past recovery. [illegible] comes soon, the crop must be very light. In some parts of the State, where there has been more rain, the corn [illegible] well. [illegible] a very considerable portion of the crop is now in imminent peril."

WISCONSIN.

The Clark County *Journal* says: "Corn is doing finely, and oats promise a medium yield. Winter wheat, now mostly cut, is a good average crop."

—The Mineral Point *Democrat* says: "The farmers of this section are busy harvesting. So far as we are able to judge, wheat will yield about [illegible], and will be of a superior quality. Oats will be light, and flax will be nearly an average crop. Corn is doing finely, and is very forward. There is little doubt of a heavy yield."

—The Watertown *Republican* says: "The farmers are now in the midst of the harvest, and all agree in pronouncing the yield far better than was expected, with a plumper and much superior quality of berry than last year."

INDIANA.

The Indianapolis *Journal* of the 27th says: "Reports from all parts of the State indicate that the corn crop will not be large, but the quality better than for several years past."

PERSONAL.

General McClellan will go to Minnesota on a health trip with his wife.

—The Rev. Elias Libby, of Limerick, Me., walked twelve miles and picked half a bushel of blueberries, Saturday, preaching Sunday. He is now aged 67.

—A San Francisco court has granted Ah Suey a writ of *habeas corpus* for the recovery of Miss Van Check, from Go Lo Yung.

—A book about Mr. Dickens is soon to be published in London, which will contain an account of a novel written before "Pickwick," which was never published, and is now supposed to be lost.

—The New York *Evening Mail* reports that Signor Brignoli and Miss Isabella McCulloch were married a few days ago, at Portland, Maine.

—Mrs. Hanna Flanders, the oldest inhabitant of Martha's Vineyard, died the other day at the age of 100.

—It is a coincidence that the "counterfeit presentment" of a very beautiful lady, exhibited in the New York Academy of Design last spring, was by Ames, the artist, while another Ames is now the possessor of the original.

—Colonel Fitzgerald's five sons will assist him on his forthcoming Philadelphia daily. They will give every one Fits.

—George Sand has sued her publisher for the sum of 100,000 francs.

—Father Marie, who has been provisionally occupying Bishop Maret's chair of theology at the Sorbonne, has publicly announced to the students that he "will never accept the dogma of infallibility."

—Thurlow Weed is giving all the time his health will allow to the completion of his biography. As yet he has only got down to 1830.

—R. Toombs, of Georgia, is coming North, but not, as has been erroneously stated, for the purpose of holding a roll call at the foot of Bunker Hill Monument.

—The late M. Prevost-Paradol promised his Paris publishers a complete "History of the United States," which he intended to write in this country.

—It is reported that Garibaldi means to devote himself hereafter exclusively to literature; whereupon some irreverent fellow who has been reading his last novel remarks: "That is what he will have to do, if he wants to learn how to write."

—Lady Franklin is over 70 years old, of medium height, full habit, vigorous for her age, has a full, square, good featured face, with unimpaired perceptions and extraordinary conversational ability. She dresses in black, with white sacque, full white cap, and loose white kids.

—The London *Daily News*, on Thursday of last week, telegraphed to Whitelaw Reid, of the New York *Tribune*, for a full despatch concerning the death of Prevost-Paradol, and the feeling in the United States on the Prussian war. Reid furnished a despatch of over one thousand words. This is the most signal example of enterprise ever exhibited by London papers, excepting when the *Pall Mall Gazette* telegraphed for an account of Mrs. Stowe's Byron book.

—Sir Francis Crossley, of Halifax, England, recently gave £200,000 to different benevolent institutions, with the stipulation that it shall all be invested in United States bonds, and shall not be converted into other securities till the government redeems them. Even then the money must be invested again in United States securities, or stocks which have paid good dividends.

—It is related of Armand Barbes, the distinguished and turbulent Frenchman, who died a short time since, that, when he was about to attack the Hotel de Ville, in 1839, a musket ball struck him full in the forehead, and ran around and came out at his ear. He was taken prisoner, and when he reached the posts he said to the Sergeant, "That ball could have had no education; if it had only known that the shortest way from one given point to another is a direct line, I should not have been here now."

—Three years ago, James King eloped with a girl at Flushing, L. I., who was worth $30,000. King shortly left the scene. The other day the girl found him in a New York court, under charge of bigamy; and, when it came out that he had married twice since she had seen him, and that both the later wives were in court, the second wife fainted, and the first one ministered to her, declaring that she forgave her successors, and would spend her $30,000 to clear James from the clutches of the law.

—The "nearly illegible" condition of the signatures to the Declaration of Independence is due to the experiment of an artist made in President Monroe's time. He applied to John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State, to be allowed to take a facsimile of the signatures from the original parchment, by applying a dampened sheet of paper, which he represented would be an entirely harmless operation. Mr. Adams objected to the experiment, apprehending damage to the document; but the President thought there was no danger; and so the transfer was made; and the result has been as Mr. Adams feared—the original signatures have been nearly ruined, only the stronger ones being at all legible.

—On Saturday evening, Mrs. Vincent Colyer, who resided in East New York, came to her death under the following circumstances: she was sitting with her daughter on the stoop, her little grandchild playing on the road opposite, when a span of horses dashed along at a furious pace, making directly for that part of the road on which the child was playing. The old lady ran out and snatched her just in time to save her. She had just reached her residence, returning with her child, when suddenly she put her hand to her forehead, exclaiming: "I was scared so much!" fell heavily, was conveyed to the house, and died in about three minutes afterward.

—The London correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says:

> "Why were Mr. Dickens' pictures and bric-a-brac sold? One or two journals assert very positively that the sale is only held in obedience to an express command in the will of the deceased author. Elsewhere, it has been intimated, that there was a difficulty in dividing so many small objects. Other authorities suggest that it would be difficult to produce a will by Mr. Dickens containing any directions whatever about the matter—still less any direction for a sale within a month of his death. He left, it is said, a fortune of nearly £100,000, so that his family can hardly plead actual necessity as an excuse for parting with a whole troop of things so intimately connected with Dickens and his life. I confess I have no solution to offer of the difficulty, and I have not been able to persuade myself that Mr. Dickens directed the sale of pictures given to him by artists who were his personal friends, by Stanfield, and Frith, and Maclise, as well as of the pictures and other objects presented by his publishers, and a host of less valuable things, which, as mementoes, were, or ought to have been, most precious to his relatives. And again, it is getting to be asked, if the will ordered this sale, why not publish the will or an extract from it? The substance of everybody's will, if in the least interesting, is ordinarily published. Why not Dickens'? I had rather not say what are some of the answers which, as mere rumors, are floating about London; but I was told yesterday, on what ought to be good authority, that the family have power to keep the will private for a year, and mean to use that power."

POLITICAL.

The Savannah (Ga.) *News* prints the following extract of a letter from Congressman Farnsworth:

WASHINGTON, July 18, 1870.

DEAR FRIEND FITCH: The final amendment of the Georgia bill, as adopted in Conference Committee, was as drawn by me substantially. They cannot quote the act of last December now as affecting the term of State officers or members of the Legislature. You should hold an election in the fall. Very truly yours,

J. F. FARNSWORTH.

—The Republicans have completed their nominations for Congress in Maine, and they are as follows: First district, John Lynch, of Portland; second, Wm. P. Frye, of Lewiston; third, James G. Blaine, of Augusta; fourth, John A. Peters, of Bangor; fifth, Eugene Hale, of Ellsworth. The Democrats have not nominated as yet, and in some of the districts they will hardly take the trouble.

—The Boston *Advertiser* gives currency to the rumor that a State Convention will be held in Boston on the 17th of August for the purpose of organizing an independent Prohibitory party, and nominating candidates for State officers. "This enterprise," it adds, "is understood to be independent of all existing temperance societies, and is intended to do a work which the more advanced temperance reformers think they cannot shirk any longer. The call has been respectably signed, and funds have been promised for such a campaign as is necessary to show their power. It is not a part of the plan of the movers in this project to elect their candidates this year; but they hope to make an organization and a diversion of Republican votes large enough to imperil the election of a Republican State government, and in this way to force upon the dominant party, another year, candidates and principles acceptable to them. They have, of course, considered the contingency that they might, if at all united, draw off Republican votes enough to give the State to the Democrats."

From Southern Russia.

We are permitted to make the following extract from a private letter to Captain Benjamin Richardson, of New York, who, our readers will recollect, has given a fine property on Eighth avenue, in New York, to the Trustees of Lake Forest University, to endow the Richardson College of Mining and the Practical Sciences, in this city. The letter is dated at Odessa, June 24, 1870:

"In answer to the questions in your letter, I am glad to say that Russia is going ahead with her railways, her steamships, her agricultural and other improvements for the industrial and intellectual or educational advancement of the people. She has also large armies and strong fortifications, but I believe her policy is peace, and there is no prospect of her being again attacked by Johnny Bull or Johnny Crapeau.

"Odessa is greatly enlarged and improved since you were here. Many new buildings have been put up, and many old storehouses for grain have been converted into houses for other purposes. Still, rents are terribly dear. The house in town which I paid eight hundred roubles for then (that is, the same suite of rooms) now brings fifteen hundred. Building is, therefore, still going on with rapidity, and the growing population keeps pace with it, I think. This will soon be a large city. The streets are paved nicely and lighted with gas. The railroads terminate here. The harbor is deepened and widened. Business of all kinds is active, and people begin to be eager and in a hurry, as they always seem to be in New York and the great cities of Western Europe. Immense quantities of the beautiful Terebent sand are taken in carts or wagons, and boats, to Odessa, for constructing foot-walks and sewers, and for laying the paving of streets with cement. With this sand and cement, by a new process originated in France, they construct artificial stone-work for the sewers and sidewalks, and for heavy work about the docks, which promises to be durable, and it looks solid and smooth, like real granite. The bathing in the sea at Terebent is, you know, magnificent. People are just beginning for this season. The water is rather cold; but that doesn't stop any one, but even the ladies."

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

Defensive Works of Germany.

From the Paris Liberté, July 18.

It is interesting to examine the lines of defence and the strategic points of Prussia. At present the North German Confederation has six fortified places of the first class:

On the Rhine—Mayence, Coblentz, Cologne.
On the Elbe—Konigstein, Magdeburg.
On the Oder—Stettin.
On the Warthe—Posen.
Near the mouth of the Vistula—Dantzig.
On the Pregel—Konigsberg.

All these places are on Prussian territory, except Mayence, in Hesse, and Konigstein, in Saxony. It was decided, latterly, that the lines of all these fortresses of the first class would be modified, but in commencing, the engineers limited themselves to constructing exterior works, without touching the existing ones. At Mayence, Cologne, and Magdeburg, these works are in progress.

The fortified places of the second class number 12. They are:

On the Sarre—Sarrelouis.
On the Rhine—Wesel.
On the Weser—Minden.
On the Gera—Erfurt.
On the Elbe—Torgau.
On the Spree—Spandau.
On the Oder—Glogau.
On the Niesse—Glatz, Niesse.
On the Baltic—Sonderbourg, Duppel, Kiel, Fredericstadt, Stralsund, Colberg.

The fortifications of Sarrelouis are repairing, and it is under consideration to construct two extensive bridge defences, one at Hamm and the other at Dinsburg, near Wesel.

Among the port defences those of Kiel and of the Jahde at Heppens occupy the first rank. Large forts, secured by enormous iron revolving cupolas, are being placed there.

The fortified places of the third class are:

On the Elbe—Wittenberg.
On the Oder—Kosel, Kustrin.
On the Vistula—Graudenz.
On the Baltic—Swinemunde, Pillau.

We must also name as fortified places the defences of Dresden, the bridges of Marienburg and Dirschau, the mouths of the Weser and Elbe, and the fort of Memel.

In glancing at the map of Germany, it will be seen that to enter Germany the most convenient line of operations for us consists in entering between Strasbourg and Basle (Switzerland), for there are no fortified places nor protected bridges there; then to besiege the fortifications of Radstadt by a division, and march on Berlin by Frankfort, Cassel, and Leipzig. By this means, we turn the defences on the Sarre, the Rhine, and the Weser. As to the Elbe, the support of our fleet guarantees us a passage near its mouth.

The Excitement in Paris.

From the Paris Figaro, July 16.

Never was there an evening of such excitement, not even in the famous days of June or January, [illegible] the crowd more compact and more excited on the boulevards. From 9 o'clock along the whole line of the Faubourg Poissonniere to the Madeleine traffic had become impossible. The bulk of movement was centralized before the little Bourse. The route of the public conveyances had to be changed to accommodate the crowd, for it was impracticable to work a passage through this ocean of human beings.

The agitation had nothing of the character that characterizes riot. They were manifesting not against the order but against a hostile nation, whose insolent attitude irritates French susceptibilities. This sentiment was displayed by shouts of "To Berlin!" "Down with the Prussians"—now and then, "Down with the Cabinet"—then again strong bands defiled, singing the "Marseillaise" and shouting, "Death to Prussians."

While the crowd was waiting at the doors of the Corps Legislatif some artillery wagons went by; immediately arose cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" "Down with Prussia!"

An ovation of the same kind was given the Emperor himself when he quitted the Tuileries to return to Saint Cloud.

At 11:30 a band 1,500 strong, in blouses, passed along the boulevard, waving three tricolors, and singing the chorus,

"Mourir pour la Patrie,"

And

"Guerre aux tyrans,
Jamais en France,
Jamais le Prussien ne regnera."

They were received everywhere with acclamations by the assembled crowds. The same band went along the Rue de la Paix, and under the windows of the Minister of Justice and Marshal Canrobert they came to a halt to repeat the cries of "Down with Prussia!" "Vive la guerre!"

Another band of 4,000 went up and down the Boulevard from the Place de la Bastille to the Madeleine with a stand of colors, "Down with Bismark!" "To Berlin!" "Vive la France!" There two bands encountered on the Boulevard de Strasbourg and brigaded.

Another strong party marching along with their colors were interrupted by a sergeant de ville, who arrested the color-bearer and marched him to the police station. The crowd took it in good part, and merely followed their ensign and formed outside the police station. The brigadier on duty, having heard the charge, dismissed it, and himself brought out the offender and replaced him with his colors in the ranks. The act of the officer was received with shouts of "Vive l'Empereur," "A bas Bismark," "Down with Prussia," and the crowd in their exuberance nearly smothered the brigadier by their embraces.

The Closerie des Lilas, the famous dance garden of the students, had a full attendance, and when in their amusements the Parisians manifested the war spirit for the quadrille of the Landwehr, danced by the leading ladies, was hissed off the floor.

Rochefort on the War.

M. Henri Rochefort has addressed the following letter to his constituents:

SAINTE PELAGIE, July 11.

DEAR ELECTORS: I hardly know which of the recent ministerial pieces of braggadocio should be [illegible]. I should certainly have protested against that unwarrantable right which the executive power assumes [illegible] declaring another scourge on our country, already menaced with famine. The dynastic conflict, which is at present troubling [illegible] the public minds, is the most terrible condemnation of the monarchical principle. If, instead of expelling the Spanish republicans who had taken refuge on the French soil, the Cabinet had favored the establishment of a republic in Spain, we should not now have had [illegible] cost torrents of blood and years of misery. Nor should we either have had to fear the sudden formation of those secret alliances, the combination of which is repugnant to the straightforward character of republican institutions. And it is at the moment when the interests of all nations are fused together and mutually conjoined; when, from one end of Europe to the other, the workingmen are trying to meet and coalesce, without distinction of language or country, against that other evil which is called capital—it is this connection which is selected to disperse with grapeshot those who are only anxious to make common cause together. Every war the object of which goes beyond the strict defence of the frontier, is but a series of murders. To reconstitute the empire of Charles V., to restore that of Napoleon I., may be fine fancies for [illegible]. That is what I should have said in the Chamber, or rather what I should have attempted to say, for my voice would have been drowned, as usual, by the laughter and vociferations of the majority who sent your deputy to Ste. Pelagie. But here or elsewhere it is to you alone that I address myself, to you who see the future of the populations elsewhere than in their extermination, and who know, alas! to-day the true value of those crowned philanthropists who take the destruction of the poor for the extinction of pauperism.

General Franz Sigel on the Position of the Hostile Armies.

From the New York Times, July 21.

The following is General Franz Sigel's view on the position of the hostile armies:

"First, the question must be answered: were the Prussians when war was declared by Louis Napoleon as well prepared as the French to commence operations on a large scale beyond the Rhine? If they were, or if they are so now, it is probable that they have commenced a great movement from the river Saar in order to interrupt the movement of the French toward Luxembourg, to force the enemy to give battle, and in case of victory to isolate Metz, which ranks as a first-class fortress, and to take Nancy and at the same time to check an invasion of South Germany, if intended by the French, from Strasbourg via Kehl. If they were not fully prepared, the question arises, whether they can reach the line of the Saar (Treves, Saar-louis and Saarbruck), in order to oppose to the advancing French the first impediment, or whether they will be forced to have their masses in readiness on the Rhine, between Coblentz and Manheim, in order to break forth at the right moment or to receive the enemy on the right (eastern) bank of the river. From these points of view it may be expected that the first great encounter of the hostile armies will take place either near Metz, or between the Saar and Moselle rivers, or between the Saar and Rhine rivers; otherwise, as stated before, the Prussians will be unable altogether to meet the French invasion on the left (western) bank of the Rhine. Such being the case, it would be possible for the French to commence a large movement from Strasbourg and Mulhausen against Germany, and to repulse the South German forces in an eastern and northern direction. In this case the Prussians would be obliged to rally their main forces, according to the time left them, either on the Murg, Neckar, or Main River, in order to meet the shock. But, as stated before, such a chance will not be offered to the French, if their enemies succeed in gathering an army of from 200,000 to 300,000 men behind the Saar in the Bavarian Palatine (Pfalz). This position offers the greatest advantages. Its base is to the right, Treves, and to the left, Saar-louis and Saarbruck. In the front it will be protected by the Saar River. Behind the river a railroad connects Treves with Saar-louis and Saarbruck. Backward Treves is connected by a railroad with Cologne, and by the navigable Moselle River with Coblentz. From Saarbruck a railroad goes to Zweibrucken, Kaiserslautern, Neustadt and Manheim, or via Neunkirchen to Kreuznach, Mainz, and Coblentz. The open space between Saarbruck and London or Germersheim can be closed at any moment by the whole available army, and offers excellent fields for defense. A German army concentrated between the Saar and Rhine Rivers protects the whole territory north of the Moselle (Aix la Chapelle, Cologne, Bonn), menaces Metz, Nancy, and Strasbourg, and can easily be removed, via Mainz, Mannheim, and Germersheim, to the eastern bank of the Rhine, in order to meet an attack by the French on that side."

The Special Corps of the French Army.

From the New York World.

Besides the Zouaves, of which a description has lately been given, the French army contains the following special corps:

THE ZEPHYRS.

They resemble the Zouaves in their uniform, arms and equipment, and their organization and drill are almost the same; but while the Zouaves are a proud corps and believe in military honor, such is by no means the case with the Zephyrs. They are simply a corps of culprits and jail-birds. If a soldier of the French army commits a vulgar and dishonoring crime, that is, if he robs, steals, cheats, or proves to be a coward, he is condemned to serve on the galleys; but if he only commits what might be termed a genteel crime, that is, if he commits a manslaughter, or ravishes a woman, or is insubordinate, then he is condemned to serve in the corps of the Zephyrs. They are permanently stationed in Africa, and the discipline among these rather dangerous and desperate characters is terribly severe. Every officer has the right to kill a Zephyr on the spot should he show the least sign of insubordination, and to this circumstance they owe their name, which they have adopted themselves, to express thereby of how little value their lives are, which at any time might go out like a zephyr. Their official appellation is Corps of Punishment, and they now number several thousand men. They paint themselves with blue ink all over their bodies in the most fantastical manner, and even the hardest punishment could not put a stop to this singular amusement, to which they seem to have taken, because they are not permitted to have cats, and get no pay. When General Pelissier was offered the command in the Crimea, he accepted it only under the condition that the Zephyrs would accompany him there, and [illegible] they should behave well, they were to be [illegible] and permitted to return to their regiments. They [illegible], and the [illegible] was complete.

In the battle near Tractir, the Russians had formed a square which the Sardinian cavalry had vainly attacked, when General Bosquet, who then commanded them, advanced the Zephyrs.

Some English officers requested him not to sacrifice his men uselessly, but General Bosquet made them a speech which commenced, "You sons of hell," and closed with "forward to the attack." With the war-cry, "*Vive la Mort!*" instead of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" they would leap into and over the Russian bayonets like a whirlwind, and soon their yataghans had made such terrible havoc in the Russian lines that the most desperate exertions of the Russian officers were unable to avert defeat.

THE CHASSEURS D'AFRIQUE.

These are a cavalry corps, consisting of four regiments. They carry a long rifle, two revolvers, and a sword, and are all mounted on select horses of the best Barbary blood. Their continuous service in Africa amongst and against the Bedouins has made them superior riders, and they perform all the feats on horseback in which the sons of the desert excel, and will ride at full gallop, turn in the saddle, and fire to the rear with precision. They also distinguished themselves during the Crimean war. General Allonville, who commanded a corps of 1,500 Chasseurs d'Afrique, attacked with them 12,000 Russian dragoons, the favorite cavalry corps of the Emperor Nicholas, on the plain of Simferopol, and defeated them so completely that their commander, General Gorff, committed suicide from shame.

Private Property on the High Seas.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, July 22, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant communicating to this government the text of a despatch from Count Bismarck to the effect that private property on the high seas will be exempt from seizure by the ships of his Majesty the King of Prussia, without regard to reciprocity. In compliance with the request further contained in your note, that communication has been officially made public from this Department. It is now nearly a century since the United States, through Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, and John Adams, their plenipotentiaries, and, under the guidance of the great Frederick of Prussia, entered into a treaty of amity and commerce, to be in force for ten years from its date, whereby it was agreed that if a war should unhappily arise between the two contracting parties, all merchant and trading vessels employed in exchanging the products of different places, and thereby rendering the necessaries, conveniences and comforts of human life easy to be obtained and more general, should be allowed to pass free and unmolested; and that neither of the contracting powers should grant or issue any commission to any private armed vessels empowering them to take or destroy such trading vessels or interrupt such commerce. The Government of the United States received with great pleasure this renewed adherence of the great and enlightened German Government to the principles temporarily established by the treaty of 1785, and since then advocated by this government whenever opportunity has offered. In 1854, President Pierce, in his annual message to Congress, said:

"Should the leading powers of Europe concur in proposing as a rule of international law to exempt private property upon the ocean from seizure by public armed cruisers, as well as by privateers, the United States will readily meet them on that broad ground."

In 1856 the government was invited to give its adhesion to the declaration of Paris. Mr. Marcy, then Secretary of State, replied:

"The President proposes to add to the first proposition in the declaration of the Congress at Paris the following words: 'And that the private property of the subjects or citizens of a belligerent on the high seas shall be exempted from seizure by public armed vessels of the other belligerent, unless it be contraband.'"

Thus amended, the Government of the United States will adopt it, together with the other three principles contained in that declaration. Again, in 1861, Mr. Seward renewed the offer to give the adhesion of the United States to the declaration of the Congress of Paris, and expressed a preference that the same amendment should be retained. Count Bismarck's despatch, communicated in your letter of the 19th inst., shows that North Germany is willing to recognize this principle, even without reciprocity, in the war which has now unhappily broken out between that country and France. This gives reason to hope that the Government and the people of the United States may soon be gratified by seeing it universally recognized as another restraining and humanizing influence imposed by modern civilization upon the art of war.

Accept the renewed assurance of my very high consideration.

HAMILTON FISH.

BARON GEROLT, &c.

Napoleon in 1840.

From the New York Tribune.

Napoleon is so prodigal just now of his promises to the people of Germany, whom he hopes to win over to his support, that it may not be amiss to recall the promises he made some time ago when he appealed to the people of France. In making his attempt at a revolution, in 1840, he issued the following proclamation:

"I appear among you as a warm and true Democrat and Republican. I take the shadow of the man of the century as the symbol of the promise which I now solemnly make. I will be, as I always was, a child of France. In every Frenchman I will ever see a brother. The Democratic Republic is the object of my adoration, and I will be her Minister. *Never will I try to clothe myself in imperial robes.* [illegible] may my lips forever be closed if I say a word against the Republican Sovereignty of the French people. May I be cursed if I suffer doctrines to be taught in my name contrary to Democratic principles and the government of the Republic. May I be condemned if I lay a treasonable hand upon the rights of the people, either with their consent or against their will by force. And now trust me, as I trust you, and may this call from me be like a prayer to Heaven. *Vive la Republique!*

LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE."

Can the man who made these promises in 1840, as a preliminary of the *coup d'etat* of 1851, ever again be believed or trusted?

A Bone of Contention.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

In the present contest between France and Prussia the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg is so situated, with reference to the territory of the two combatants, that it can hardly fail to become the theatre of war, should war be waged on a great scale. A warlike occupation of this [illegible] would involve very grave political consequences, inasmuch as its neutrality has been solemnly guaranteed by England, France, Russia, Austria, and Prussia. Each party is, therefore, interested to provoke a violation of the neutrality of Luxemburg, in order to claim the intervention of Russia and England, powers which at present seem to desire to be neutral.

Luxemburg has a population of less than 200,000, and belongs to Holland, though completely separated from other Dutch territory. It lies on the left bank of the Moselle, and is wedged in between France on the south, the Rhenish provinces of Prussia on the northeast, and Belgium on the northwest. Its frontier is not more than thirty miles from Metz and Saarbruck, where the war is likely to begin, if it has not begun already, and the once renowned fortress of Luxemburg is not more than ten miles over the border. It is in a direct line from Paris to Coblentz, opposite which is Ehrenbreitstein, the strongest of the Prussian fortresses on the Rhine.

Prior to the French revolution Luxemburg was one of the Catholic provinces of the Netherlands, which, being a part of the patrimony of the Emperor Charles the Fifth, had passed successively under the dominion of Spain and Austria. By Austria it was ceded to France in 1797, and at the close of the war in 1815, was assigned to Holland in the distribution of territory made by allied powers. After the Belgian revolution of 1830, the territory of Luxemburg was divided between Holland and Belgium, the former receiving a part of the Duchy of Limburg, a province lying to the north, on the river Meuse, in exchange for the portion of Luxemburg thus transferred from her allegiance. This arrangement was not consummated till 1839, and then only by the interference of the five allied powers. Luxemburg had before been, and continued after this treaty to be, a member of the German Confederation, and its capital city was a federal fortress of great strength. At the time of the German war of 1866 it was garrisoned by Prussian troops, and Prussia remained in possession of it as the representative of the confederation till the treaty of London in May, 1867. Having no attachment to Prussia, the people of Luxemburg did not desire to enter the new North German Confederacy. France was jealous of the further occupation of the fortress of Luxemburg by the Prussian troops, and Holland was supposed to be not disinclined to cede the duchy to her. Prussia herself did not desire to have any foreign sovereign a member of the new confederacy, otherwise subordinate to herself. Accordingly the five great powers which had ratified the convention of 1839, met again in London in May, 1867, and in conjunction with Belgium and Holland, determined anew the status of the duchy. Its relations with Germany were dissolved, and it was to be thereafter a dependency of the crown of Holland, and a perpetually neutral State, under the "collective guaranty" of the five powers. To this end Prussia agreed to withdraw her garrison as soon as the treaty should be ratified, and the King of Holland agreed to dismantle and demolish the fortress, so as to render it incapable of serving as a work of military defence. He also stipulated that the fortifications should not be restored in future, and that no military establishment should be there maintained or created.

An interesting discussion took place in the British Parliament on the reception of this treaty. Anxiety was expressed by the liberal members lest the guarantee of neutrality should, at some future time, involve England in a war; for, in case the territory of the duchy should be violated, England would be bound to interfere by force of arms. Lord Stanley, the Foreign Minister, defended the treaty as necessary to the maintenance of peace at that time, and insisted that no new obligation had been assumed, since the treaty of 1839 was equally a guaranty. This, however, was not a fair statement, for, though a guaranty had previously existed, it was of a far less difficult and delicate character. In 1839 the allies only guaranteed the title of Holland; in 1867 they guaranteed the neutrality of a territory extremely likely to be invaded by one of the belligerents, in case of a war between France and Prussia.

Lord Russell stated the issue which is likely now to arise with great distinctness, when he said, "If one of the powers—either France or Prussia—violated the neutrality of Luxemburg, and the other of them called on the rest of the powers to enforce it, there would be a moral, though it might not be a technical, obligation on them to do so. Europe would never believe that a stipulation, insisted upon with so much tenacity by one power, and acceded to so reluctantly by another, was a mere piece of waste paper."

The latest reports are that both France and Prussia express a determination to respect the neutrality of the duchy. We shall soon see whether the avowal is sincere, and whether it will not yield to the desire to involve all Europe in the great struggle, and thus to secure to either party active allies among nations who would otherwise be neutral.

Miscellaneous.

A letter from Ems gives the following account of the interview between King William and Benedetti:

"A review took place here to-day, on the ground near the promenade. As His Majesty was about to move on, M. Benedetti approached the King, and seemed on the point of addressing him on the subject apparently of certain papers which he held in his hand. King William, who did not appear in a very amiable mood, replied very briefly, and making a polite movement, as if to excuse himself for not hearing the Ambassador at that moment, went on rapidly, followed by his staff. That scene cast a disagreeable feeling on the minds of many standing by; but immediately after His Majesty's brother, Prince Albrecht, separated himself from the group round the King, and conversed with M. Benedetti most affably."

—The Paris *Pays* details the "grievances" which France has to complain of against Prussia since 1815 alone:

1815—Convention with Russia during the Polish war.
1848—Violation of Jutland and capture of Duppel.
[illegible]—Candidature of Prince Charles to Roumania.
[illegible]—[illegible]
[illegible]—Military treaty with the South.
[illegible]—[illegible]
[illegible]—Non-execution of Article 5 of the Treaty of Prague.
[illegible]—Annexation of [illegible] (south of the Main) to the Confederation of the North.
[illegible]—Military Convention with Baden.
[illegible]—Belgian railroad affair.
1870—Mount St. Gothard Railroad affair.
Spanish throne question.

—On obtaining the Principalities of Hechingen and Sigmaringen by a family arrangement in 1849, King William of Prussia hastened to repair the old manor of Zollern, to rebuild anew its Gothic foundations, and to cause to be inscribed in letters of gold and azure, above the entrance door, this inscription:

"Zollern, Nuremberg, Brandenburg, united, built this castle in 1850. The strong band of Prussia raised me up. I am called the door of the [illegible]."

Above this proud gateway his Prussian Majesty caused a figure in relief to be erected, representing a fully-armed knight, with this motto: "*Vom Fels zum Meer*"—from the rock to the sea—that is to say, from Zollern to the Baltic; from Zollern to Trieste on the Adriatic, being understood.

—The Paris correspondent of the London *Telegraph* says:

"It may not be out of season just now to recall to your memory a remark made by King William two years ago at Hamburg, to a person with whom he was conversing upon the favorite topic of an eventual war between France and Prussia. 'For my part,' said His Majesty, 'I have no desire for war with France, so long as the French will not interfere with us in the performance of our great mission—the consolidation of Germany. But if it should be necessary to fight France in my time, we shall not wait about the business, or sit upon the defensive. The first battle will not be fought on Prussian ground; we shall attack with all our strength, and in the direction of Paris!'"

—Belgium, which France proposed to annex, has an area of only 11,267 square miles, but has a population of 4,839,094, being thus the most densely-inhabited country in Europe. She has a standing army of 40,000 men, and when on the war-footing her forces number 100,000. Besides the standing army she has a National Guard representing about 400,000 men. Belgium has an extensive commerce, and her finances are in a very satisfactory state.

—The Kingdom of the Netherlands, which has been brought into question by the secret treaty, has an area of 13,464 square miles, a population of 3,735,682, and an army of 60,000 men. It has a navy of 80 steamers, with 841 guns, and 54 sailing vessels, with 596 guns. The kingdom has a moderate revenue, which is not exceeded by the current expenditures. The colonial possessions of the Netherlands embrace an area of 651,267 square miles, with an estimated population of 18,871,000. Java is the most important of these colonies.

CUBA.

The Abolition of Slavery—Diplomatic Correspondence.

Washington (July 26) Despatch to the New York Tribune.

On the day of the adjournment of Congress, the President sent to the Senate a message, with accompanying documents, in regard to Cuban affairs, but more especially relating to the negotiations between the State Department and the Spanish Regency in regard to the emancipation of the slaves in that island. The correspondence and documents show some curious facts in illustration of Spanish double-dealing on the slavery question, and are enlivened with some sharp despatches sent by Secretary Fish. There are three of these, and twelve papers or extracts therefrom of General Sickles' writing. Besides these there are seven papers from Consuls Hall, Plumb, and Biddle, covering various dates from November 19, 1869, to May 14, 1870, and severally addressed to Messrs. Seward, Washburne, and Fish.

Under date of June 29, 1869, Mr. Fish directs General Sickles to inform the Madrid Cabinet of the proffered mediation of the United States, which was upon the condition of Spain acknowledging Cuban independence, Cuba to pay Spain an indemnity to be hereafter agreed upon, slavery to be abolished, and an armistice proclaimed, while negotiations were pending. These terms, as we already know, were rejected. Mr. Sickles' despatch states that General Prim expressed himself desirous of a peaceful result, but declined to consider any proposition while the Cubans were in arms. As to emancipation, the question could not be separated from that of insurgency.

Under date of August 21, 1869, Minister Sickles thinks the disinclination of the Spanish Cabinet to enter into engagements is due in part to embarrassments from Porto Rico, where the slaveholders are the government's chief friends. September 16, he declares that Spain is ready at once to give Cuba ample reforms and the widest liberty, with "general amnesty and gradual emancipation." According to Mr. Sickles, all is fair sailing. Nine days later he states that General Prim declares it necessary to proceed gradually and surely, but that the Spanish government would not wait for the war's termination to initiate gradual emancipation and other reforms. November 3, he gives an account of the disagreement of the Commission to prepare a decree of administrative reform for Porto Rico on questions of slavery, taxation and tariff. On the 17th, he regales the Department with further reports of good intentions to the colonies expressed by Minister Becerra. On the 28th, he announces that the Porto Rico reforms will include local self-government, free press, free schools, and suffrage, civil and political rights without regard to color, and that these reforms will be extended to Cuba after hostilities have ceased. Under date of December 29, Mr. Sickles announces that the British Minister, Mr. Layard, informs him of instructions from Lord Clarendon to second the American suggestions to the Spanish Government in relation to the abolition of slavery in Cuba and Porto Rico. Our Minister informed Mr. Layard that all his actions so far had been unofficial, and were so understood by the Spanish Cabinet; that he was discouraged by procrastination in the Cortes, and the Colonial Secretary, who seemed, after all, unwilling to yield to the representations of the Reactionists. He states that Mr. Layard had communicated with the Cabinet, and thought that a change of administration would fail to facilitate emancipation in Porto Rico.

To this despatch Mr. Fish replies, January 26, 1870, expressing himself rather sharply in surprise that General Sickles should consider his suggestions on emancipation as unofficial, declaring that all instructions have been given in the most positive manner, and directs him to inform the Madrid Cabinet that this government regards Spain as committed to the abolition of slavery, and that it expects steps will be taken for the emancipation of the slaves in the Spanish colonies, as well as for the early initiation of the promised reforms.

The remainder of General Sickles' despatches relate to the conduct of the debate over the pretended decree of emancipation, which Mr. Fish, in a despatch dated June 26, 1870, criticises very sharply, declaring the plan falls far short of what this government has a reasonable right to expect. After analyzing the decree he shows that the total emancipation contemplated is postponed until the middle of the next century. He desires our Minister to state that the President feels it to be the duty of this government to impress upon the Spanish Cabinet the policy as well as the propriety of making at once provisions for an earlier and more thorough emancipation of slaves. He declares that the proposed decree will be looked upon with dissatisfaction by the civilized world, as well as disappointment by this country.

Enforcing the Liquor Law in Boston—Sad Experience of State Constables.

From the Boston Herald, July 23.

On Thursday last all the reporters of Boston missed the grand item of the day, as connected with the raid made by a corps of State constables upon a number of prominent liquor dealers. The item so missed created a great amount of merriment, and, at the expense of a number of the Pemberton Square officials, is told thusly: The raiders, in their round of seizures, had finally reached the establishment of "Tim Ford's," in Tremont street, near Scollay's Building, and in going through that saloon they seized, among other things, a full barrel of ale. A wagon was in waiting at the door to receive the plunder, and, as usual, a crowd of excited people had gathered along the sidewalks to witness the operation of "enforcing the law." Package after package was dumped into the wagon, and to finish up it became necessary for a brace of constables to hoist in the barrel of ale. So Constables Bayley and Daily, who are pretty good on their muscles, and who keep up the gentility of the Pemberton Square House, by wearing good clothes, seized hold of the confiscated ale and undertook to boost it into the wagon. Bayley did well, but Daily didn't lift his end as handsomely as he should have done, and the result was an explosion, with a report much like smashing a dried pumpkin on a barn floor. Out came the faucet, followed by a powerful stream of foaming beer, striking Bayley full in the face and breast and knocking him flat in the gutter. Then the foaming beer in some way gave a centrifugal force to the barrel, spinning it round like a top, and on the first spin knocking Daily off his feet, and down into the gutter with the prostrate "Tom," who was now floundering about in a puddle of beer trying to get up. All this time the crowd was yelling and hooting at the top of their voices. To add to their merriment, the revolving stream, as it came spurting from the barrel, gave a lady and a little girl on the sidewalk a thorough drenching, and entirely ruined their dresses. To cap the climax, Officer Marsh, who was hitched up with a bran-new suit, and who was on the wagon superintending operations, got the benefit of one good "squirt" upon his natty vesture. And then the crowd shouted some more, and they kept shouting as the half-drowned "cops" at last got themselves together, and, with an appearance much resembling that of a flock of wet hens, took themselves off. Arriving at the office, it was ciphered out that three new suits were ruined, and a note made in the raid-book under the head of "Remarks," that if the lady and child should ever call upon Major Jones, they would probably get paid for their ruined dresses. They ought to call, by all means.

A Wife Outraged in the Presence of Her Husband.

From the Hudson (N. Y.) Register, July 25.

We learn through an officer having the matter in charge, that one of the most diabolical outrages ever perpetrated in this county has just come to light. The facts, as we learn them, are, that a man in the town of Hillsdale, whose name we suppress for the present, for obvious reasons, was married a short time since, and at once the happy couple, in a seemly manner, proceeded to housekeeping with great expectations for the future. Their domestic affairs moved along swimmingly until a few evenings since, when they were aroused by two callers, who, it is said, are well known, but whose names as yet have not been made public. The husband donned his apparel and obeyed the summons to step outside the door, as the party calling was desirous of interviewing him upon important business. When outside, he was quietly informed of the villainous intentions of the two visitors, which was nothing less than to violate the person of her whom he had sworn to protect. He remonstrated with them; but their threats were accompanied by the presentation of a revolver to his head, with the alternative that if he resisted or gave an alarm they would blow his brains out and murder his wife. Not possessing the moral courage to face two such threats, he was compelled to submit, and each successively committed an outrageous assault upon the young wife. Having accomplished their atrocious errand, they began to realize the extent of their crime, which they attempted to cover up by threats of punishing the man and wife if the affair leaked out. It was their threats that kept the matter still in the neighborhood for some time, until by accident it came to the ears of the neighbors, who made it public. We understand the matter is under investigation by the proper authorities, and, if true, will be followed until the scoundrels get their just deserts.

THE SUB-TREASURY.

The Occasional Account of Stock—Handling Seventy-five Millions in Coin.

From the New York Evening Post, July 26.

On Friday the examination of the coin, currency, and bullion in the vaults of the Sub-Treasury began, preparatory to the change of Assistant Treasurer. On the advent of every Assistant Treasurer a count is made of the effects, no matter how recent an examination has been made before. Last November, when Judge Folger succeeded General Butterfield, there were in the neighborhood of $60,000,000 in the vaults, which were thoroughly examined, pronounced correct, sealed up in the chests, and turned over to Judge Folger. Since then the seals upon about $50,000,000 of the coin have remained unbroken, yet it was deemed advisable for the interests of all concerned that even this should be recounted, as well as the loose coin, and this is the work now in progress at the gold room of the Sub-Treasury. The rattle of the carts on Nassau street is almost drowned by the jingle of the coin as it is poured upon the tables of the gold room.

This is a weighty matter, as will be observed by a little calculation. The coin in the vaults is not far from $75,000,000 in gold. The weight of this is 4,037,200 Troy standard ounces, equal to 276,428.56 avoirdupois pounds, or 138,214.28 tons of two thousand pounds. As there are $292,560 in a cubic foot of gold, the amount of coin in the vaults, if packed together, would occupy more than 256 cubic feet of space.

On Friday the examination of the bullion in the Sub-Treasury vaults was completed, and the amount reported was $1,069,309.19 in gold bars, and $12,503.04 in silver bars, making a total of $1,081,802.23. On Saturday the currency, amounting to $8,000,000, was examined, the notes being counted singly by clerks attached to the Sub-Treasury, assisted by a detail of thirty clerks from several of the banks of the city.

This morning the silver coin in the vaults, amounting to $200,000, was examined, and to-day the gold coin will be taken in charge. The interests of Judge Folger, in this examination, are guarded by Mr. Haight, of the Bank of the Commonwealth; those of Mr. Hillhouse by Mr. Tappan, of the Gallatin National Bank, and those of the Treasury Department at Washington by Messrs. Moore, Bigelow, and Parnell, Committee of the Treasury. While the count is in progress the vaults are in charge of these gentlemen. When it is concluded the keys will be turned over to "Governor" Birdsall, Superintendent of the Coin Department, and Mr. White, the cashier, who will hereafter be the custodians of the deposits in the "strong boxes."

The process of examination is interesting. The gold is kept locked in closets or compartments in the vaults, each chest containing $640,000, or nearly a ton. One of the compartments is opened at a time, and the coin, which is in bags, each containing $5,000, is placed upon a truck and thus carried, carefully guarded, to prevent any "grab games," to the gold room, which is in the northwest corner of the building. In this room are several accurately adjusted scales. One of the bags is taken at random from the truck, opened and the contents counted piece by piece. If found correct the gold is poured into one pan of the scale and into the other is emptied the contents of another bag. If the poise is equal it is assumed that the contents of the second bag are correct. If it should be unequal, the coin is taken to the table and counted piece by piece and examined carefully for light coins. When the test is thoroughly applied and the result is pronounced satisfactory, the coin is returned to the bag, which is tied up and is then ready for return to its place. It may be here observed that such care is taken of the coin when it is received at the Sub-Treasury that it rarely happens that an actual count of the contents of more than one bag is required. The first weighing generally shows an equal poise, and the process proceeds rapidly. When a truck full has been examined the coin is returned to the vault, placed in the chest and the compartment is then closed and sealed with wax in such a manner that it cannot be tampered with. Upon the "tag" are written the names of the examining committee, as above, the representatives of the incoming and retiring Assistant Treasurers, and the Superintendent of the Assay Office.

The labor of examination will doubtless occupy about ten days. Last November the work progressed at the rate of from $10,000,000 to $12,000,000 per day, but this time not more than $7,000,000 per day will be examined. It may be stated, in conclusion, that these counts always result in complete accuracy, and the contents of the vaults are invariably found to tally with the books.

THE BIG HORN EXPEDITION.

Glowing Account of a New Mining District.

From the Sioux City Times.

For some time the border press has teemed with accounts of the exploits and mishaps of the Big Horn expedition. Latterly the reports which reached us were anything but encouraging to those who had taken active interest in the safety and future of an expedition, the success of which would be the means of giving a mass of information about a country which has long had the credit of being prolific in its wealth of the precious mines. From two of their number, who arrived yesterday on the steamer Ida Stockdale, we have gleaned a vast amount of information, which we have good reason to know is reliable, and which cannot prove otherwise than interesting to our readers. Messrs. Samuel Edwards and Philip L. Curtis left the main body of the Big Horn expedition on the 16th of June. The expedition after leaving Cheyenne—anticipating a determined resistance from the Indians to their progress—kept continually on the alert, always taking pains at night to pitch strong guards around their camp. The method usually pursued was to strike camp about daylight, travel until noon or until they could good water and grass; they could then give their stock a full range, only keeping a sharp lookout for the redskins; when their animals had taken sufficient food and rest they would again start out, always making it a point to reach a camping place sufficiently early in the afternoon or evening to allow their stock to obtain plenty of grass before nightfall. Sundown was the signal for them to collect their animals in a corral, each animal being fastened with a short picket rope, each man slept adjacent to where his horse was picketed, so that in case of an alarm, or an attack, they could more readily saddle their animals and prepare for defending themselves. In this way the expedition reached the foot of the Big Horn Mountain without encountering any hostile opposition. Occasionally they would see parties of Indians going in a southerly direction; they afterwards learned that these bands were going south of the Platte and the Union Pacific Railroad, where it was understood a preconcerted attack was to be made on the white settlement. Our informants state that after reaching the base of the Big Horn Mountains, in the neighborhood of Fort Reno, the members of the expedition prospected the country for a distance of one hundred miles. They found quartz lodes, the ore from which assayed $2,000 and upwards to the ton; but placer mines were scarce, and did not pay for working. On the 26th of May a half-breed, accompanied by a Frenchman known in that country as "Beaver Joe," visited the camp of the expedition and exhibited a handful of nuggets, some of which were as large as a musket ball. "Beaver Joe" and his companion, after a prolonged interview, agreed to take the party to the locality where the gold specimens were obtained. The expedition, under the guidance of "Beaver Joe" and his companion, started in a northwesterly direction until they came to the North Fork of the Big Cheyenne River. They followed up the course of this river until they reached a portion of the country adjacent to the Black Hills. From here our informant declined to post us as to the direction the expedition took, or its present locality. They exhibit several very large nuggets and gold quartz specimens as samples of what they took from that district, the gold deposits of which they claim surpasses California in its palmiest mining times. These gentlemen say that ere they left their companions each one had gathered more gold than was necessary to cover the first cost of his outfit. Messrs. Edwards and Curtis are now on their way East to purchase mining machinery. The gentlemen claim that, as soon as the whereabouts and success of the expedition is discovered, there will be a rush of gold-seekers for the Upper Missouri never equalled in any country. These gentlemen took passage on the Ida Stockdale at Cheyenne Agency, and in conversation they tacitly admitted that Cheyenne Agency would probably be the most convenient shipping point for the new mines. We shall look with the greatest anxiety for new developments in a movement in which our city is destined to play such an important part, as the outfitting depot for such as may hereafter seek the new Eldorado."

Dr. Livingstone's Fate—New Light Shed on the Cause of His Disappearance.

From the Detroit Post.

A letter has been received in this city from a Detroit lady now sojourning in Syria, which assumes to shed some new light on the mysterious destruction of Dr. Livingstone in Africa. The writer made the acquaintance of Captain Burton, British Consul at Damascus, a man noted for his travels both in the New World and the Old, and in a position to be well informed as to the tribes of Central Africa, and Dr. Livingstone's adventures among them. He says the Doctor's recent stay of two years or thereabouts, like all other troubles, had a woman at the bottom of it. He was first persuaded, much against his wish, to marry a rude and blustering native Princess, and when he afterward proposed to leave Mrs. Livingstone, in order to prosecute still further his topographical investigations, his fond father-in-law and mother-in-law interposed such strong objections that he was virtually kept a prisoner, and thus it happened that the honeymoon was so outrageously prolonged. The Captain says the reason this fact has never been made public is that the Doctor's friends, feeling outraged by the transaction, have succeeded until recently in keeping it a secret. The letter adds that "Captain Burton himself married the handsomest woman in England," so that he can hardly be moved with envy toward his fellow-traveller, and, as he speaks fourteen different languages, his capacity for telling the truth would be considerable.

Another Sensation—Is it Silver or What?—A Peculiar Spring.

From the Saginaw (Mich.) Courier.

A point about half way between this city and St. Louis, Gratiot county, and a short distance from the Gratiot plank road, was the scene of unusual excitement during the past week. On Friday last week, while laborers were engaged in digging a well at the locality named, eighteen feet from the surface a stratum or bed of granite rocks was struck. This bed of granite is made up of fragments, large and small pieces, having a gravelly appearance. There was no dirt or sand. Pieces of this granite rock, or granite formation, were preserved on account of their peculiar appearance and remarkable weight. The piece shown to us had the appearance of quartz, of granite, agate, and sparkled in places with what seemed to be silver sand. Several pieces were taken to Saginaw City, and one was brought to [illegible]. It has been examined by a number of men who profess to be, and should be, [illegible] in such matters, who assert that the substance is genuine [illegible]. [illegible] this discovery has created [illegible] excitement in the neighborhood, and [illegible] are on the ground digging. A [illegible] silver taken from the large [illegible] here, is now in possession of a [illegible] this city, for a test. [illegible] learned of this matter, we [illegible] an opinion, nor can any one, [illegible] time, say that silver in paying [illegible] be found on the ground.

There is one peculiarity about the [illegible] might be mentioned. Shortly after the [illegible] or boulder formation was [illegible] began filling with water, until the [illegible] completely filled, and the water [illegible]. The water is in constant motion, [illegible] eruption, and a peculiar gas with [illegible] smell issues from the ground. [illegible] have visited the oil wells of Canada [illegible] the smell is not unlike that found in [illegible] regions, where the gas is so strong [illegible] be used and burned the same as [illegible] factured at the works.

OBITUARY.

Lawrence S. Church.

From the Woodstock (Ill.) Sentinel, July [illegible].

Died—In Woodstock, on Tuesday, [illegible], Lawrence S. Church, aged [illegible] years [illegible] and 15 days.

Lawrence Smith Church was born in the town of Nunda, New York, in the [illegible]. His early life was spent on a farm, [illegible] a disposition to read law, [illegible] improving himself, like many others [illegible] now, he taught school in the winter and [illegible] law in the summer. In the spring of [illegible] being then 23 years old, he determined to strike out for himself, and started West, [illegible] two married sisters in McHenry, Illinois, he directed his footsteps [illegible] and arrived at McHenry village, [illegible] county seat, in June, 1843. When [illegible] McHenry, he was without [illegible] a stranger in a strange [illegible] paid the expenses of his journey [illegible] York to the West, riding by stage [illegible] did not make it on foot, by delivering [illegible] along the route a lecture on the [illegible] stitution of the United States, [illegible] showing the bent of his mind. [illegible] married soon after his arrival at [illegible] and about that time was admitted [illegible] making a trip to Springfield for [illegible] and being examined by the Hon. [illegible] now United States Judge for the [illegible] District of Illinois. On entering [illegible] of law, Mr. C. at once took a [illegible] as a member of the bar, which [illegible] his decease. In 1845 the [illegible] seat being removed to Woodstock, [illegible] Church removed here also, and [illegible] house, where he has ever since [illegible] where he died on Thursday morning [illegible]. Until the passage of the [illegible] bill, and the organization of the [illegible] party, Northern Illinois and McHenry [illegible] were hopelessly Democratic, and Mr. C. [illegible] being a decided Whig, of course had [illegible] of political promotion, and received [illegible]. 1856, however, the Republican [illegible] and John C. [illegible] nominated for President, Mr. C. [illegible] in his adhesion to the movement [illegible] the same fall was nominated [illegible] Republican candidate for the [illegible] ture. He was triumphantly elected, [illegible] mediately on taking his seat, [illegible] nized as one of the leading [illegible] body. In 1858 he was re-elected, [illegible] the Democrats, elated by the election [illegible] and defeat of Lincoln, albeit by [illegible] of the people, attempted to [illegible] State Government by revolution [illegible] and the Republican members [illegible] duty to break up the [illegible] transact business. [illegible] and Sweet were appointed [illegible] tify their action before the [illegible] speech made by Mr. Church [illegible] vindication of [illegible] was a complete [illegible] the Republican members.

[illegible] at the earnest solicitation of [illegible] friends and neighbors, Mr. Church [illegible] to allow his name to be used as a candidate [illegible] Congress. He carried his own county [illegible] serious opposition, but the Hon. E. B. Washburne, having secured a majority of the delegates to the District Convention, was nominated. The same fall, in spite of his declinations, he was a third time [illegible] represent McHenry County in the State Legislature. On arriving at Springfield, [illegible] for the first time, a majority of the [illegible] of his own political opinion. [illegible] the leader of the House, he was appointed [illegible] Speaker Cullom, Chairman of the [illegible] Committee, and filled the responsible [illegible] with great ability, and received [illegible] attention from the late lamented [illegible] coln, then President elect. On the [illegible] out of the war, Mr. C. exerted himself [illegible] utmost to help to fill up the ranks of [illegible] army and to arouse the patriotism of the [illegible] ple. And finally, in 1862, having [illegible] to recruit the Ninety-fifth Illinois [illegible] received, notwithstanding his family [illegible] he was devotedly attached) and his [illegible] practice, to leave all and go himself [illegible] front. He was elected Colonel of the [illegible] fifth, and went into camp with the regiment [illegible] Rockford. But his health failed [illegible] could not stand camp life, and, when the [illegible] ment reached Columbus, Ky., he was [illegible] stricken with one of those [illegible] fearful attacks of [illegible] which he was subject, and one [illegible] just terminated his existence, [illegible] pelled to return. He lingered [illegible] of 1862-'3 in a precarious [illegible] never since then enjoyed [illegible] before. In 1866, on the death [illegible] ber, the loved and esteemed [illegible] County Judge, Mr. Church [illegible] ties of that office for the [illegible] Colonel Church took no further [illegible] politics until the fall of 1868, when [illegible] ple of McHenry County, in [illegible] repeated declinations, sent him to [illegible] tutional Convention. His record [illegible] fresh in the minds of the people [illegible] sary for us to reiterate here. [illegible] is one which his constituents, [illegible] and his children's children can [illegible] with pride. As the Hon. Chas. [illegible] President of the convention, [illegible] since: 'Colonel Church was the [illegible] most logical debater, and the best [illegible] constitutional law, in the convention, [illegible] too, in a body containing the [illegible] Illinois. It needed a great occasion [illegible] Colonel Church's energies and talents [illegible] fullest capacity, and, as has [illegible] marked by those who have seen [illegible] the greatest minds of the [illegible] ways rose equal to every [illegible] proved himself the peer of the most [illegible]

A Brother Shoots and Kills [illegible] for a Title.

From the Louisville Courier.

The little town of Garnettsville, [illegible] ty, and its immediate vicinity, [illegible] ably agitated, on Saturday, by a [illegible] miles from the town there live three [illegible] named Thomas, Dice, and Polk [illegible] have in their time been a terror to [illegible] during the war their deeds [illegible] all over the country. These [illegible] have been living neighbors [illegible] had improved very much in [illegible] havior. They indulged only in [illegible] quarrels, which were easily adjusted [illegible] day last week Polk Birch found [illegible] cattle running at large in his cornfield [illegible] first thought they had got in by [illegible] ing down the fence, and turned [illegible] out. Next day, however, [illegible] the cattle again in the field, and [illegible] cused Dice of purposely turning [illegible] sent a threatening message to Dice. [illegible] day morning Polk went out to the [illegible] with a shot-gun, and secreted himself [illegible] bushes for the purpose of shooting [illegible] if he attempted to let the cattle [illegible] again. After remaining hidden for [illegible] Dice Birch, who seemed to be [illegible] was going on, went in pursuit of [illegible] found him secreted as above stated, [illegible] out a word, fired two loads of [illegible] the body of his brother, killing [illegible]. The murderer is said to have [illegible] home, pursuing his avocation, no [illegible] been made by the civil authorities [illegible] him. Such, at least, is the [illegible] reached us.

The National Camp Meeting.

A camp meeting of Methodists [illegible] a ten days' session in Maryland, [illegible] ance varying, day by day, from eight [illegible] to twenty-five thousand. A correspondent [illegible] the Cincinnati *Gazette* gives particulars [illegible] of which claim special attention.

The closing scenes were the most [illegible] worthy. Some one hundred [illegible] fessed to having been converted and [illegible] during the meeting. The sacrament [illegible] Lord's Supper was partaken of by [illegible] dred and seventy-five ministers, [illegible] fourteen hundred laity. After [illegible] ment, and at near midnight, [illegible] pany formed six abreast, the [illegible] leading, for "a walk about [illegible]." The company marched twice around [illegible] cle, singing. The preachers then [illegible] single file, and the congregation [illegible] hour streamed past in review, [illegible] santly.

The most remarkable incident [illegible] lowing: "A man was there who [illegible] years had been afflicted with a [illegible] that he could with the utmost [illegible] himself understood in a brief [illegible]. He prayed, with others, if it were [illegible] to give him the free use of speech [illegible] if it were done, the speech should be [illegible] only to the glory of God. In a [illegible] he was so cured that he could with [illegible] converse freely, and pronounce [illegible] which before he was utterly unable [illegible] late."

Ducking a Woman in Salt [illegible]

From the New York Sun.

Wm. Norman, of Pittsburgh, [illegible] the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad [illegible]; Thomas Blackmore, of Pittsburgh [illegible] Henry Symonds, of this city, accompanied [illegible] a lady, went down to Coney Island [illegible] to see fun and have a dash in the [illegible] three gentlemen, after swimming [illegible] ran up on the beach, and suddenly [illegible] young lady, and, notwithstanding [illegible] ance, bore her off into the water [illegible] her two or three times, [illegible] her clothing, hat and all, [illegible] then carried her out, and [illegible] forms, amid the uproarious [illegible] jests and jeers of the [illegible] woman, after a few moments [illegible] equanimity, and seemed to [illegible] tion in the best of good [illegible] gentlemen escorted her to the [illegible] soon came out in another suit, [illegible] adventure. The party [illegible] create a stir, and enjoy [illegible] of their lives.

SUSPENDERS.

SAWYER & J[illegible]

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE [illegible]

NASHAWANNUCK M'F'G CO[illegible]

SUSPENDERS, FRILLS AND [illegible]

AND

RUSSELL MFG. COMPANY'S [illegible]

ALSO, EXCLUSIVE [illegible]

"RUSSIAN [illegible]

No. 24 CHAMBERS [illegible]

ST. PAUL'S, LONDON.

A Movement Toward the Completion of St. Paul's Cathedral After the Designs of Sir Christopher Wren—Speeches of the Bishop of London and Mr. Gladstone.

From the London Times, July 14.

A large and influential meeting was held yesterday afternoon at the Mansion House, presided over by the Lord Mayor, to further the movement on foot for the completion of St. Paul's. A model of the choir representing the altar which it is proposed to set up at the east end was exhibited in one of the anterooms, and attracted considerable attention. The design of the altar is in accordance with what is believed to be Wren's original idea, as described by him in one of his last letters, when he said that the painting and gilding of the east end of the church over the communion table was intended to serve only until such time as materials could be procured for a magnificent design of an altar, consisting of four pillars of the richest marbles, supporting a canopy appropriately decorated. The four pillars as represented in the model are similar in design to the pillars in one of Raphael's cartoons. The Lord Mayor opened the proceedings by stating they had met to inaugurate a national movement—the preservation of the greatest Protestant monument England possessed. None, he said, who visited St. Paul's could fail to be struck by its coldness, its want of finish, and even its want of cleanness, characteristics which did not at all correspond with the architect's original plan. The object for which the meeting had been called was to make a determined effort to alter this. London had made one or two nibbles at the work, but now it was resolved to complete it by a national movement.

The Bishop of London moved the first resolution, which set forth that the Cathedral Church of St. Paul's, the ancient church erected in these latter times, and the special boast of the Protestant Communion, having been left unfinished by its great architect, it was incumbent on all to aid in the completion of the work with such magnificence as the wealth and skill of the age could supply. Setting aside the few statues which had been placed in St. Paul's, some of them in very questionable taste, he said that nothing had been added to the ornamentation of the building, except the stains of time and the cobwebs of neglect. Unfortunately for Wren and his great work, he was in advance of his age; unfortunately, the period which followed his death exhibited no taste for architecture; and unfortunately for St. Paul's, the revival of that taste was directed to the cultivation of the Gothic school. St. Paul's, too, had been neglected on the plea that little use had been made of it. Occasionally, indeed, it was the scene of some great pageant. A monarch had chosen it as the place for returning thanks on his recovery from a long illness; a great naval commander had been borne to his last resting-place within its walls; and the burial of the greatest Captain of our day had been the occasion of another solemn ceremony within the cathedral; but until lately the building had come to be regarded as little more than a show place. This reproach had been swept away by the gathering of congregations, numbering five, and even seven thousand, who listened to the message from on High as it came from the lips of a Magee or a Liddon. There was a story told of Wren that he was taken one day in the year during the latter part of his life and seated in the Cathedral, where one might imagine he figured to himself the finished building in all its beauty as he had conceived it, and would have carried it out could he have persuaded a grudging public to provide the means. They had met to fulfil this dream of a great and good man, to make St. Paul's the worthy memorial of him who planned it so far, and to give more point to the legend inscribed upon his tomb, "*Si monumentum quæris, circumspice.*"

Mr. Gladstone, who was received with loud cheers, said: I have to second the resolution, and I will take up my parable, if I may use the expression, with his reference to the remarkable inscription which has been placed upon the grave of a remarkable man—"*Si monumentum quæris, circumspice.*" I wish to refer to the significance of that inscription. No doubt it does honor to the name of the great architect. Those who wish to know what he was, the reach of his genius, the purity of his taste, his perfect mastery of every detail connected with the noble art he professed, may well be invited to look at the dimensions and proportions of St. Paul's; but I am sorry to say that inscription has another significance not less pointed but far different in its effects. If you want to see the monument of Sir Christopher Wren, look at the fabric of St. Paul's; but if you look at the state in which it remains, if you look at its cold, dark columns and its almost repulsive general condition, I ask you whether that inscription does not carry with it a burning reproach to Englishmen? St. Paul's was intended to be a national glory; it is the especial boast of our communion; it is, I believe, beyond all question, the noblest church of modern times. I know of but one in that respect which can pretend to compete with it, and that is the Church of St. Peter's, at Rome, the interior of which, at least, has been treated with the fullest justice by those who designed and carried it into execution; but I am sure that those who have seen that church will perceive that when St. Paul has had justice done it, it not only need not fear competition, but will, beyond all doubt or question, establish for itself that title which is given it in the appeal issued by the General Committee, and reveal itself as the noble church of modern times. But while it is in intention the noblest church of modern times, in its unfinished and unseemly condition, it is almost the least noble, and so far from being the especial boast of our communion, it is a standing reproach and dishonor to those who belong to it. I know not whether there are many here who have chanced to read the controversy which arose a long time ago between a polemical writer of our communion and the great Cardinal Wiseman, but the writer to whom I refer, a very zealous Protestant, undertook to bring a grievous reproach against the Church of the Pantheon at Rome, a church certainly remarkable on the whole for the wildness of what I may call its peculiarly Romish emblems. This writer, however, criticised these emblems on account of what he called their heathenish character, and Cardinal Wiseman retorted upon him, I must say, with a rejoinder that at least made my blood tingle and my cheeks blush. He said, You talk to us of the emblems that appear in the Pantheon; but what are the emblems that appear in St. Paul's? For the worship of what deity is that noble temple erected? How often is it applied to the celebration of religious rites? What indications does it convey in the symbols that are found there of the character of the Christian Gospel? Look at the monuments with which its walls are occasionally studded; look at the emblems which are found about its monuments. There is little fear that you will be reproached with an exaggerated Christianity, or with idolizing those whose names are enrolled in the records of Gospel history. It is the drum, the trumpet, and the cannon; it is every sign and symbol of civil and secular life, from which, and from which alone, you have selected the ornaments of your cathedral, while in every other respect it remains, except as to its noble fabric and proportions, perfectly tame, and incapable of expressing the purpose for which it was designed." I am not quoting the Cardinal's words, but I am giving the effect of what I remember to have read of his reply. In those days there was much to justify this reproach, and, as I recollect it in early life, its atmosphere was such that I fully believe if sanitary commissioners had been in fashion there would have been good reason why, for the preservation of the health of the subjects, they should have been forbidden to set their feet within St. Paul's. All that is changed. The ecclesiastical body connected with St. Paul's has shown that it is fully sensible of the dignity of its vocation. The services of St. Paul's are becoming more an object of deep interest; the Chapter of St. Paul's can challenge competition with any body of ecclesiastics in this or any other country, and the walls of St. Paul's resound with oratory worthy of any age. The appeal, therefore, is now effectually made to the city and country, and the question is whether that appeal will be heard. Two hundred and fifty thousand pounds is the amount which they have had the daring to regard as necessary for the full accomplishment of their wishes, and the full redemption of the credit of the country in connection with St. Paul's. Only let us recollect that in the seventeenth century, two hundred and fifty years ago, not indeed at once, but on two occasions, almost precisely that very sum was found from the voluntary contributions of a city and a county which were then, in respect to wealth and resources, but Lilliputian in comparison with this of the present day. There are here some of the highest authorities in the monetary and financial world, and they well know that I tell the truth when I state that £100,000,000 is the lowest computation of the annual increment of the wealth of this country, and every five years £100,000,000 is added to the wealth of London. This is the fund upon which the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's have been so daring as to make the demand of a quarter of a million. The demand has now gone forth upon the honor and the bounty of the community. If, however, it were ever needful that the temples of the Most High should [illegible] themselves in the face of the community, adorned with all becoming honor, that necessity is especially incumbent upon the age, which seems to have had unlocked to it a thousand secrets for the creation of wealth, and which, busily engaged in that creation, and witnessing around it an accumulation of power which, in every sense it brings, is in greater danger from the moral effect of temporal prosperity than probably any preceding generation of mankind.

Speeches were also made by Mr. Crawford, M. P., Earl of Carnarvon, Mr. Gathorne Hardy, M. P., Mr. J. Walter, M. P. A subscription list was then announced, amounting to £20,155 sterling.

Death of John Bates, of the Cincinnati National Theatre.

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Mr. Bates was an Englishman by birth, but emigrated to this country at an early age, probably in his minority. He first settled in Ohio at Zanesville, where he kept a house of entertainment, but as Cincinnati gave greater promise of growth and prosperity, the young Englishman came hither and about the year 1826 commenced the cattle business in a house on the east side of Main, between Fifth and Sixth streets. Here he introduced the first nine-pin alley in Cincinnati, and its novelty, as well as the exhilarating character of the sport, attracted all the young men of the town, and made the place locally famous. It was called the Eagle Coffee House, and had been kept by a Frenchman named Massard, but under the management of Mr. Bates it attained great prosperity and notoriety. Encouraged by success, Mr. Bates determined to extend his field of labor, and he formed a partnership with William Pragoff, a Pole, and the two bought out the grocery of John Lewis, on the corner of Main and Court streets; but after only a brief stay there Mr. Bates sold out, and subsequently bought out the large grocery of John Bailey, on the corner of Columbia and Main streets, and at once entered upon a most successful business. About this time, which was along towards 1831, there came to Cincinnati a fellow-countryman of Mr. Bates—a pushing business man, named [illegible], and Mr. Bates at once formed a partnership with him, and opened the Exchange Bank on the corner of Main and Third streets, and, by strict attention to business, gained such a firm footing that the bank [illegible]

ST. PAUL'S, LONDON.

A Movement Toward the Completion of St. Paul's Cathedral After the Design of Sir Christopher Wren—Speeches of the Bishop of London and Mr. Gladstone.

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Speeches were also made by Mr. Crawford, M. P., Earl of Carnarvon, Mr. Gathorne Hardy, M. P., Mr. J. Walter, M. P. A subscription list was then announced, amounting to £29,155 sterling.

Death of John Bates, of the Cincinnati National Theatre.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, July 27.

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Mr. Bates was an Englishman by birth, but emigrated to this country at an early age, probably in his minority. He first settled in Ohio at Zanesville, where he kept a house of entertainment, but as Cincinnati gave greater promise of growth and prosperity, the young Englishman came hither and about the year 1826 commenced the same business in a house on the east side of Main, between Fifth and Sixth streets. Here he introduced the first nine-pin alley in Cincinnati, and its novelty, as well as the exhilarating character of the sport, attracted all the young men of the town, and made the place locally famous. It was called the Eagle Coffee House, and had been kept by a Frenchman named Massard, but under the management of Mr. Bates it attained great prosperity and notoriety. Encouraged by success, Mr. Bates determined to extend his field of labor, and he formed a partnership with William Pragoff, a Pole, and the two bought out the grocery of John Lewis, on the corner of Main and Court streets; but after only a brief stay there Mr. Bates sold out, and subsequently bought out the large grocery of John Bailey, on the corner of Columbia and Main streets, and at once entered upon a most successful business. About this time, which was along towards 1835, there came to Cincinnati a fellow-countryman of Mr. Bates—a pushing business man, named Surtees, and Mr. Bates at once formed a partnership with him, and opened the Exchange Bank, on the corner of Main and Third streets, and, by strict attention to business, gained such a firm footing that the bank issued notes and continued to increase its field of operations up to the year 1842, when a financial disaster overtook it, as well as others in the banking institutions.

It is stated, on credible testimony, that during the bank riots of that year, Mr. Bates stood behind his counter and met every obligation until driven from the counter by the mob. Compelled to abandon the banking business, Mr. Bates next went to New Orleans, and by successful operations in coffee and sugar, which he shipped to this city, accumulated considerable money, returned to Cincinnati in 1843, and, with Surtees still as business partner, built the National Theatre. The lot on which the theatre stands was used as a lumber yard, and was purchased for its present use at a very reasonable sum at that time.

It may be stated here that Mr. Bates knew probably less about theatrical management than any man ever engaged in the business, and that he went into it simply as a speculation. At the time the National was opened, West Union money (wild-cat) circulated pretty freely, and much of it fell to the lot of the theater people, as Mr. Bates was largely interested in its manufacture.

Not finding theatrical management profitable, Mr. Bates leased the National to Wm. R. Foster, formerly a merchant of this city, and he, with the elder Chippendale as Stage Manager, gave Cincinnati its first dramatic feasts. On the boards of "Old Drury," under the management of Mr. Foster, there were produced for the first time a series of plays of the highest order, in which every star actor and actress of distinction in the country appeared. A stock company such as the "old boys" about town still swear they never saw excelled was engaged, and everybody was gratified and rewarded, but the manager was fairly "broke" by his enterprise.

The present elegant front was built for the National by Mr. Bates, about fifteen years ago, about which time he and his son, James Bates, who was killed by accident in St. Louis, built the theatres in that city and in Louisville, connected with their names.

The managers realized immensely by these investments, and for several years almost monopolized the theatrical business in three cities, but although more associated in the public mind with theatrical business than any other, it does not appear from all that can be ascertained of him, that Mr. Bates made his money by theatrical management. He was always a money-lender and a sharp financier. He never forgot a debt, and never destroyed a piece of paper until it was paid "according to the tenor." He never entered into any kind of a business, speculation, or transaction without duly weighing the chances and inquiring whether it would pay. His dubious shake of the head, and emphatic "Won't pay, sir," will long be remembered by many people with whom he transacted business, and will furnish a key to the secret of his accumulating a fortune of over a million of dollars in the comparatively brief space of twenty or twenty-five years.

SNAKE STORIES.

A Fearful Fight and a Horrible Death.

From the Eufala (Ala.) News.

MR. EDITOR: Last Saturday morning I was the witness of such a scene as I pray God I may never see again. I beheld a combat between a young man and a rattlesnake, in which the former was bitten and died within ten minutes thereafter. The particulars of the terrible affair are as follows:

On Friday last a young man named Graynor asked me to spend the night with him and go coon hunting the next morning, to which request I readily assented. We started out about 3 o'clock a. m., and near day the dogs opened on a trail in the swamp of Bear creek. Just after sunrise the deep baying of the dogs informed us that the game had taken a tree. We proceeded to make our way through the bogs and tangled brush and vines in the direction of the dogs, until we came to a small space of firm ground, which was covered with a low growth of oak bushes. Here we halted for a moment to listen for the dogs.

We had barely paused when we were startled by a loud, strange, rattling sound, issuing from beneath a low, thick bush, within a few feet of us. Though I had never heard that peculiar noise before, I knew instinctively that it was a rattlesnake, and sprang back in terror, remarking, "Graynor, let's leave here."

"What, S——," said he, "are you afraid?"

"Yes," said I, "I am afraid."

"Well, S——," he coolly remarked, "I am going to kill the snake; it would be a pity to leave such a fine fellow here. So here goes."

While Graynor was speaking, I caught a glimpse of the snake, which, as nearly as I could judge, appeared to be about eight feet in length, and three inches in diameter in his larger part. He was lying coiled up in perfect circles, with his head drawn back in a terribly graceful curve, his small black eyes sparkling, his slender forked tongue darting swiftly back and forth, and his brown neck swollen with fatal wrath, while ever and anon he twirled the warning rattles in the air, with a harsh, blood-curdling sound.

"For God's sake, let's go," said I, shuddering at the terrible sight.

"Don't get scared," said G.; "just climb a tree and he won't bite you. It ain't every day that a fellow meets with such a fine large snake as this, and it wouldn't do to lose him."

He had picked up a small stick about a yard long, and, while speaking, was drawing back the bushes from above the snake so as to get a sight of him. He threw his foot around over the bushes, and trampled them down in such a manner that the monster was fairly exposed to view; but just as he did so, and before he had time to strike, the snake made a sudden spring at him, and I turned away my face in horror. The next instant, Graynor exclaimed, "I've got him, by George!"

I turned to look, and with his right hand he was grasping the snake by the neck in such a manner that he could not bite, while the monster was gnashing his teeth most furiously, and twisting and writhing in huge folds around G.'s arms. All of a sudden, in some unaccountable manner, the snake freed his head, and quick as lightning plunged his deadly fangs into G.'s right cheek; when, dropping on the ground, he glided a few paces and again coiled himself up, keeping his head erect and ringing his fearful rattles. G. turned deadly pale, paused a moment, and then with a little stick advanced toward the snake. As he did so the snake made a spring at him, but G. struck him with the stick and knocked him back.

A second time the snake sprang at him, and he again knocked him off with the stick, but before he could strike a third blow, the snake had made another spring, and inflicted another wound in Graynor's arm. This time Graynor again managed to seize the monster by the neck, and, dropping the stick, he drew forth his knife with one hand, opened it with his teeth, and then deliberately cut off the snake's head. Blood spurted from the trunk, and Graynor, still grasping the snake, whose huge folds flapped and writhed around him, turned toward me, staggered, and fell. I rushed up to him, and asked him, "What, in the name of God, can I do for you?"

"Nothing," said he, calmly, "I am dying. Tell them good——" and his features became frightfully contorted, his eyes rolled over as if starting from their sockets, and his black, swollen tongue protruded from his mouth. Then he fixed his red, wild, staring eyes upon me, and heaved a deep piercing groan; a shiver passed over his frame, and then all was still. I was alone with the dead.

Marking the place as well as I could, I hastened to a house we had passed on the road, some half a mile distant from the fatal tragedy. Runners were sent through the neighborhood, and in the course of two hours some twenty of the neighbors had gathered. We proceeded to the place, which I found no difficulty in pointing out.

Good heavens! what a sight met our view. The face and body had turned to a deep purple, and were swollen to three times the natural size, presenting the most horrible appearance I had ever witnessed. The snake lay where he had been thrown, and was still writhing.

A litter of boughs was hastily constructed, and with heavy hearts we took our way to the residence of his parents. I will not attempt to describe the heart-rending scene when they saw the body. Grief like theirs cannot be portrayed.

This was my first encounter with a rattlesnake, and I pray God it may be my last.

CLOPTON, Ala., 1870.

Capture of a Remarkable Snake.

From the Huntsville (Ala.) Independent.

We are informed that a very remarkable species of snake was, on last Sunday evening, captured by Prof. Lang, of this city, near Johnson's Wells. The Professor, with two of his friends, had gone out into the woods about two miles from the wells, taking his violin with him. He was at the time seated on a large rock playing a favorite air, and, feeling something pass up his back, directed his attention to it, and discovered the monster creeping over his shoulder. With unsurpassed coolness and presence of mind the Professor sat perfectly quiet for a moment or two—the snake the meanwhile descending to the rock at his side. Prof. Lang immediately placed his violin firmly on its head, and seized it by the neck. Then calling to his companions, who had gone off a short distance gathering berries, it was secured.

It is of a deep green color upon its back, while its belly is of a deep red. It is about five feet in length, is fully as large in the middle as a man's arm, and is provided on each side, about two feet from its head, with a fin-like appendage. Its face is slightly covered with a substance resembling black wool, while it is devoid of any tail whatever, the extremity being perfectly blunt.

The Professor, who has devoted a considerable portion of his life to the study of nature as exemplified in the animal kingdom, pronounces it to be similar in all respects to those of a very limited species found in the island of Madagascar.

This remarkable creature has been preserved by Professor Lang, and will be sent alive, if possible, to New York to his friends, to be placed by them in the hands of eminent naturalists for examination and classification.

How a Rattlesnake Wounded a Man and Killed His Dog.

From the Linn (Mo.) Democrat, July 22.

We are informed that during the late harvest a farmer in the northeastern portion of Osage County, while cutting wheat in his field, heard the ring of a rattlesnake. Before he could determine the precise locality of the "rattling" the snake made at him, leaping over the scythe and cradle, but missed the man, who now in turn attacked the snake with his cradle. The snake was ready for the charge, and again leaping over the cradle, inflicted a severe wound on the front part of the right leg of his antagonist, who, now retreating, endeavored to defend himself against the repeated attacks of the reptile. The snake made no less than ten different lunges at the gentleman, while retreating, who, at the same time, called loudly for his dog. The faithful animal finally arrived, finding his owner nearly exhausted with heat and pain, and at once attacked the snake. The farmer, fully realizing the great and imminent danger of his wound, now made his way home—a quarter of a mile—as best he could. On reaching there, he at once applied a thick ligature, heavily soaked in tobacco juice and salt, and, whilst awaiting medical aid, drank two quarts of pure peach brandy, scarcely feeling any effect therefrom in his excited and exhausted condition. He at once despatched assistance to the scene of the conflict, to rescue his dog, which, on arriving there, found the snake coiled around his faithful animal—the dog dead, and his venomous antagonist in a dying condition. The wheat, for a considerable space around, was torn down, bearing evidence of the fierce, deadly contest which had then but recently occurred. The dog received an honorable burial, while the snake was subjected to an anatomical inspection, which revealed a nearly full-grown rabbit. The tail of the reptile bore several rattles and one "button." Our informant, inadvertently, we presume, omitted any mention, in his notes, of the length and general size of the deadly foe with which the farmer, and finally his faithful dog, had the dreadful encounter. That it was of rather unusual size would seem most probable.

The gentleman was confined to his room about two weeks, but is now able to attend to his business as usual. His name, as we learn, is Mr. Fred. Zenter, residing near Fredericksburg, in this county.

THE THAMES EMBANKMENT.

Description of the Recent London Improvement—The Cost of the Work—Advantages of the Work.

From the London Times, July 14.

Following in an even line the general curve of the river, the embankment extends from Westminster to Blackfriars bridge, rising at each end by a gentle gradient to open upon Bridge street, Westminster, opposite the Clock Tower of the Houses of Parliament, and upon Chatham place, Blackfriars, opposite the station of the Metropolitan District Railway. It passes beneath the railway bridge at Hungerford, and beneath Waterloo Bridge. It is about a mile and a quarter in length and is 100 feet in width throughout. The carriage-way is 64 feet wide; the footway on the land side sixteen feet, and that on the river side twenty feet, planted with trees twenty feet apart. On the river side the footway is bounded by a moulded granite parapet, three feet six inches in height and on the land side partly by walls and partly by temporary boarding, which will be ultimately replaced by a cast-iron railing. The wall of the embankment is a work of extraordinary magnitude and solidity. It is carried down to a depth of thirty-two and one-half feet below Trinity high water mark, and fourteen feet below low water, and the level of the roadway is generally four feet above high water, rising at the extremities to twenty feet. The rising ground at each extremity is retained by the increased height of the wall, which is built throughout of brick, faced with granite, and founded in Portland cement concrete. The river front presents a slightly concave surface, which is plain from the base to mean high water level, and is ornamented above that level by mouldings, stopped at intervals of about seventy feet by plain blocks of granite, intended to bear lamp standards of cast iron, and relieved on the river face by bronze lions' heads, carrying mooring rings. The uniformity of line is broken at intervals by massive piers of granite, which flank recesses for steamboat landing-stages; and at other places by stairs projecting into the river, and intended as landing places for small craft. The steamboat piers occur at Westminster, Charing-cross, and Waterloo bridges, and those for small boats midway between Westminster and Charing-cross, and between Charing-cross and Waterloo bridges, and both are united opposite Essex street. It is intended eventually to surmount the several blocks and pedestals with groups of statuary. Within the recesses for the steamboat landing-stages, admirably-contrived timber platforms are placed, which rise and fall with the tide, and which carry the lower ends of gangways that are hinged to the masonry above. The gangways are formed of two wrought-iron girders, carrying a timber platform; and they move between granite walls parallel to the general line of the roadway. Upon the platforms there are waiting-rooms and other accommodations for passengers. On the land side the embankment is bounded from Westminster almost to Whitehall-place by recovered fore-shore that is claimed by the Crown, and that extends over more than four acres of ground; from there to Waterloo Bridge, by a similar foreshore, amounting to nearly eight acres, and becoming gradually narrowed from west to east. This portion is intended to be planted as an ornamental garden for the enjoyment of the public. To the east of Waterloo Bridge is what was once the river front of Somerset House, all marked and scarred by water, and with huge mooring-rings projecting from the masonry, but now quite inland. Next comes a space behind the Charing-Cross Railway station, into which Surry street, Norfolk street, and Arundel street will eventually open. Then another small portion of public ornamental garden, and then a piece added to the grounds of the Temple, but upon which the Templars will not be at liberty to build. Lastly, there is a temporary chaos of paving stones and paviors' tools, separating the boundary wall of the carriage way from the City Gas Works. It is not easy for persons unaccustomed to deal with such matters to form any clear conception of great quantities expressed in numerical statements, and it is, nevertheless, worth while to place on record the official accounts of the cost of the work, and of the amount of various kinds of material employed in its construction. The total cost is estimated at £1,260,000; and the purchase of property at £450,000. The quantities of materials are stated to have been as follows: Granite, 650,000 cubic feet; brick-work, 80,000 yards; concrete, 140,000 cubic yards; timber, (for cofferdams, &c.,) 500,000 cubic feet; caissons, (for do.) 2,500 tons; earth filling, 1,000,000 cubic yards; excavation, 144,000 cubic yards; York paving, 125,000 superficial feet; broken granite, 50,000 superficial yards. Among the many other advantages of this great work, it will enable Londoners to realize, for the first time, the beauty of familiar objects, for which they have until now possessed no favorable point of view. The spectator who takes his stand a little to the west of the Charing-cross bridge, in the land side footway, and looks thence at the Houses of Parliament and St. Thomas' Hospital, can scarcely fail to form new conceptions of their character, and of their claims to admiration.

INFALLIBILITY.

The True Significance of the Dogmatical Definition—Eventual Loss of Temporal Power Anticipated.

From the Berlin Volks-Zeitung.

We have received the following communication from Rome, which we publish unabbreviated: "Your newspapers of all political shades talk a great deal about the question of the personal infallibility of the Pope, but none of them has defined the true point of view from which it ought to be regarded, the majority, probably, because they are badly informed, and some because they are not permitted, or do not wish, to show their cards before the proper time is come. For eighteen years the Jesuits have been pursuing a deeply-laid plan, which they have of late matured, since the conviction has forced itself upon them, that the temporal power of the Pope is approaching its end with irresistible rapidity. New pecuniary resources had to be found to supply the place of those which would be closed to the Holy Chair by such an event. Now, all the possessions of the Jesuits belong to the whole order. Nothing is the peculiar property of a special mission, monastery, etc. The General has an unlimited power over all the pecuniary resources of the Jesuits, which he disposes of according to the wants of the time, and can recall and divide in a different manner when, by so doing, he hopes to further the purposes of the order whose head he is. This is not the case with the rest of the property of the Church. It belongs to certain chapters, monasteries, etc., which, as may well be supposed, are not always inclined to renounce their possessions in favor of the whole Church. Very rarely, and only in special cases, do they sacrifice a part of it for general purposes, and they never do so without reluctance. This is to be changed. All clerical possessions are to become the property of the whole Catholic Church. In order to effect this, the right of disposing of them must be placed in the hand of a single person—the Pope. The dogma of infallibility is only the means of securing this end. When it is once proclaimed, the Bishops, Abbots, and Chapters will be placed in a position which will render it impossible for them to assert their claims to the separate enjoyment of the property they have hitherto possessed. The minority suspect the dangerous arguments which may be based on the doctrine. The dogmatic discussions are, after all, only sham fights. The Jesuits are no idealists; they have always practical ends in view. Men of a similar character are also to be found among the Bishops, though they do not form the majority of the episcopate, and they are beginning to perceive the threatening danger. When the Pope, by means of his infallibility, has become the absolute master of the entire property of the church, he will have to decide whether he will go hand in hand with the General of the Jesuits, or venture to commence a war with an order which is powerful enough to prevent the Papal elections taking a turn likely to render such a conflict imminent."

The Mohammedan Rebellion in China.

From the New York Tribune, July 26.

While the attention of the West is being strongly attracted to the social problem of Chinese immigration, the vast empire from which it flows is in the midst of a political revolution which may possibly result in the overthrow of the reigning dynasty. The remarkable successes which have attended the revolts of the Mohammedan populations in Honan, Shensi, and Kansuh, have scarcely received the notice they merit. So much has fortune favored the rebels that their leader has actually made a formal demand of the Chinese Emperor that he shall quietly cede to him the three provinces above mentioned, under penalty of a declaration of war against the remaining portion of the empire. Some familiarity with the peculiarly sacred character attaching to the ruler of China, who is looked upon as the "Vicegerent of Heaven for the government of the black-haired race," is necessary to realize fully both the audacity evinced in native eyes by such a proposition, and the profound shock which it has caused to the Pekin authorities. Good authorities assert that a greater uneasiness is at present exhibited than has ever before been manifested, and the state of affairs fully warrants such a feeling.

The history of Mohammedan intercourse with China commenced under peaceful auspices, and has, after more than 1,000 years, developed into a danger menacing the integrity of the Empire. In most cases the fiery follower of the prophet first carved his way by the sword, and then degenerated, in the course of centuries, into the comparatively effete and powerless Mohammedan, such as we see in Turkey and India. In China, the land of contrarieties, he is manifesting for the first time, that spirit of conquest which led his forefathers to the battle-fields of Arabia and the Holy Land. The first record of Mohammedan intercourse with China is found in the year 755, A. D., when a notorious rebel, one Ngan Lushan, rose against the Emperor Mingwang, and drove him out of his dominions. The Mohammedan crown Prince Yan, having been applied to for aid, put himself at the head of 100,000 troops, and assisted the Chinese Emperor in regaining his dominions, defeating the rebels with great slaughter. In consequence of this a marriage was contracted between the Chinese and Mohammedan Royal families, and such Mohammedans as chose were permitted to reside at the city of Changan, in the Chinese territory. In the course of years, immigration from the Mohammedan States bordering on China, became so extensive that the "true believers" came to form an appreciable portion of the population. At the present moment there are nearly a million in the various provinces of the empire.

It was not, however, merely by immigration that the Chinese became possessed of Mohammedan subjects. In addition to those in China proper, a vast number owe unwilling allegiance to the "dragon throne" from conquest. That disturbances in such communities should be common is no matter of surprise, and we find constant records of petty rebellions on their part in Chinese annals. Only about twenty or thirty years ago a rising in Turkestan cost the lives of a hundred thousand people, in addition to those of forty thousand Chinese who fell in suppressing it. So delighted was Taukwang the last Emperor but one, at the capture of a rebellious chief in that country, that he ordered a large portion of his [illegible] to be cut into pieces, [illegible] further directing that the sons of two officers slain in the insurrection should attend to receive the heart of the victim when cut out, that they might present it to the manes of their fathers. Such being the style of the repressive measures adopted, there is little to wonder at in the intense hatred felt by the Chinese Mohammedans toward their subjugators and oppressors. Centuries of despotic persecution have at length aroused the passions of the oppressed, and the war-cry of Allah-il-Allah! again rings to the heavens as the spirited tribes of Mohammed victoriously charge the "tiger shields" of Cathay.

The defeat of the Imperialists in Shensi, confirmation of which was given by Thursday's telegrams, affords a striking instance of Chinese treachery and the vigor of their adversaries. The Imperial troops were commanded by a General Lew, and their numbers led the Mohammedan chiefs to fear the worst, their own soldiers being, in comparison, a mere handful. They accordingly entered into negotiations with the Viceroy, Tsoh Tsung Tang, stipulating for an unmolested retreat to their native districts. During the progress of these negotiations a less strict discipline was preserved than usual, and Lew thought the opportunity a good one for taking them by surprise. A spy, however, informed the Mohammedans of Lew's intended treachery, and the result was that the would-be victor lost his own life, while his troops were literally cut to pieces; their cannon and baggage being captured, and the intended victims placed in full command of the entire province. What the end may be, it is, of course, impossible to say. But it is undeniable that the integrity of the Chinese Empire is now menaced in such a way that the result may powerfully affect foreign intercourse with that people. Further Mohammedan successes would probably result in throwing open the entire country to Western visitors.

LYNCH LAW IN IOWA.

Confession of a Murderer.

The Sioux City (Iowa) Journal of Sunday gives the closing acts in the fearful tragedy at Ponca, Iowa. A few days after Miller's arrest and imprisonment at Ponca, he confessed his guilt to the Sheriff, after having previously tried to fasten it upon another, an absent party. All too willing, the people were ready to rid him of life, and desecrated a church by the preliminaries of the lawless proceeding. We give a narrative of proceedings:

By his desire, it was arranged for him to make a public confession at the Lutheran Church, on Saturday, on which day the people had decided to hang him without judge or jury. At 10 o'clock he was taken from the jail to the church, having first taken leave of his father, mother, brother and sisters. The church was crowded to its fullest capacity, and hundreds were gathered outside. All classes of people were present, and there seemed no desire on the part of any one to preserve secrecy in regard to the unlawful proceedings. Miller entered the church with a firm step, a little pale, perhaps, but showing no trepidation. A clergyman present prayed with him, and some women sang a hymn or two. He then made his public confession, which we summarize as follows:

He said that he first saw Dunn at Onawa, on the S. C. & P. R. R., where he made his acquaintance and ascertained that he was on his way to visit Nebraska for the purpose of buying land. Miller professed to be well acquainted in Nebraska, and [illegible] the companionship, and the two came together to Sioux City, and crossed the river for Franklin.

On the 5th inst. they were proceeding together to Ponca, and Miller followed a roundabout way purposely to consume the day, and to await the shadows of night, for the commission of his bloody purpose. They stopped in a swampy place not far from the road to get a drink of water. When Dunn got down to drink, Miller drew his knife and stabbed him twice in rapid succession in the back. Dunn jumped to his feet, but Miller at once prostrated him by a severe blow on the head with a heavy [illegible], Miller then pouncing upon his victim, used his knife with great ferocity. Dunn said, "My God! my wife and children!" He threw his pocket-book to Miller, but this did not induce the latter to cease the slaughter, and he persisted until his victim was dead, with forty-eight horrible, ghastly wounds. Miller took the pocket-book from the ground and such valuables as Dunn had upon his person, and went to the bank of the creek, where he attempted to rid himself and his plunder of the blood stains of his victim. The pocket-book contained $118 in money. Miller went home and remained until Friday morning, when he came to Sioux City and took the stage in the afternoon for Council Bluffs. Miller said that his object in committing the murder was to enable him to get money with which to marry a prostitute woman of his acquaintance at the Bluffs, and that they together might open a lewd house. He said it was the first crime of the kind he ever committed, and that the report of his having murdered Rigley, who was drowned last winter, was entirely without foundation.

At the conclusion of his remarks, a vote was taken as to whether he deserved hanging or not, and there were no negatives save two young girls, whose hearts were touched by a feeling of humanity toward even such an abject creature as that man! A guard thereupon appeared and took the prisoner from the hands of the Sheriff, and conveyed him from the house. The prisoner was placed in a wagon, and taken to a point about a quarter of a mile from the church, where a scaffold had been erected for the purpose of his execution. A crowd of about five hundred people were on the ground, and among them all was no spark of sympathy for the man soon to suffer a most ignominious death. A board was placed across the wagon-box, and on this was Miller. The wagon was driven under the scaffold, which was formed of standing poles, and there halted. Miller said to the crowd that he was ready, and begged of his executioners to make quick work. He still was self-possessed, and evidently without fear. A cousin of the murdered man, from Clinton, got upon the wagon and put the fatal noose over the man's head. When all was pronounced ready, the wagon was driven away, and Miller gave a little leap as it went, the next thing was dangling in the air struggling with death. The rope was not well-adjusted, and his death agonies were terrible to behold. It was thirty minutes before he was dead. There was nothing over his face, and the people could see it as it became black and as the blood came issuing from his nose, mouth, and eyes! After death, the remains were taken down and given into the hands of the people. All the exercises were conducted as openly as if the execution had been of a legal character, and were as free from excitement as it was possible for them to be under the circumstances.

Discovery of Twelve Petrified Trees.

To the Editor of the San Francisco Bulletin:

While on a visit last Friday, at Calistoga Springs, I was told of a petrified tree, which could be seen by going upon the mountain, about five miles distant. As it was rare, or uncommon, to find such petrification above ground, and being much interested as an amateur, in geology, I went with the landlord of the Springs Hotel to the locality, and, very much to my astonishment and pleasure, I discovered twelve petrified trees lying upon the ground. The largest of the number is about twenty feet in length, by six feet in diameter, the roots being below the surface of the soil. This tree is broken in seven places, squarely across, proving conclusively that it was petrified when it fell. It cannot be otherwise, for no such fracture of a living tree was ever seen. I looked around, hoping to find one of them standing, but saw none. They all show the same fracture, being broken squarely across the trunk, with the parts separated as they struck the ground, for a foot or so, by the weight of their fall.

They are situated upon a small hill or elevation, rising from the plateau, and the hill is not soil, but rock, which crops out at intervals. There are many similar petrifications, I am told, in this State, but thus far all of them have been found below the soil. I think Dr. Lardner mentions a case where he supposed the trees to have been pushed up from below by some convulsion after petrification occurred, but I have never heard of any other discovery of such trees lying on the surface.

On Sunday two gentlemen visited the locality, and reported that they found more than forty of the same trees within a mile. I have not a doubt of it, as, of the twelve I saw, I found the last two accidentally, when coming off the ground.

Being a stranger, and unacquainted with the variety of trees which grow in this State, I am unable to tell what kind of species these trees are; but the wood is silicified, having the quality of scratching glass, and shows occasionally crystalizations and opalized spots through and upon it. CHAS. H. DENISON.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18, 1870.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 28.

The exports of specie from the port of New York for the past fifteen days have been $12,119,278, against $1,752,486 during the preceding fifteen days. Estimating the total amount of coin and bullion in the whole of the United States at $175,000,000—and it is certainly not more than that—it will be seen that seven per cent of the whole has been exported during the last fifteen days. During the same time the price has advanced from 112 to 121. This advance of 9 per cent, however, was secured ten days ago, since which time, notwithstanding that the exports of gold have kept up at an equal volume, there has been no increase in the price. This, perhaps, is due mainly to the well-known fact that the government now holds a balance of its own gold to the amount of $72,000,000—besides over $4,000,000 for private depositors—and with no important interest payments coming due before September. The Secretary could sell $20,000,000 of gold any week, and still have a large surplus, and while it is quite certain that the present drain of gold could not continue long without causing a large advance in its price, the ability of the Secretary to sell gold may keep the market in check until there is a turn in affairs that will stop the export of specie. The revival of confidence in United States bonds in foreign markets, and the steadiness of their price, show that, even if the war is vigorously prosecuted, but few more of our bonds will be sent home for sale. This, and the probable suspension of specie payments in France, and the consequent flow of the vast amount of specie from there to the adjoining countries, thus making specie plenty and rendering shipments from this country unnecessary, are strong arguments against any considerable advance in the price of gold above its present figures.

It is not improbable there is a storm brewing in connection with the grain trade of Chicago. Business men outside of the grain dealing community are at last getting awakened to the fact that the trade of Chicago is being driven away by the course pursued by the elevator proprietors, who can well afford to have the trade of the West stay away, if, individually, they can get rich by permitting the grain committed to their care to lose its character. It does not take any very intricate arithmetical calculation to show that, if a man is continually buying at the price of damaged grain, and selling at the price of sound grain, he can, by a moderate degree of industry, make money enough in a few years to become indifferent as to whether Chicago loses the grain trade or not. The grain trade made Chicago what it is, the marketing of grain here is the basis of all other business, and, just in proportion as it is driven away, the foundation upon which all this superstructure of other business will slide from under it. Merchandizing will decrease, real estate will [illegible], and Chicago [illegible] will fall behind some rival where the grain business is conducted on an honester plan. If this is to be prevented, it will require something more than newspaper comment to do it. It will be necessary for the business men and property owners to take some steps to protect their own interests, for they are the ones who will suffer the most by the course trade is taking now.

The money market continues moderately easy and rather dull. First-class borrowers find no difficulty in getting what accommodation they may want for any kind of trade operations. Shippers are particularly favored by the banks, as bankers are all desirous of seeing the large stock of grain go out, but the scarcity of New York exchange shows that shipments are light.

Exchange sold between banks to-day at par, and closed firm at that price. At the counter bankers sell at 1-10 premium, and buy at 1-10 discount.

The following synopsis of the July report of the Commissioner of Agriculture contains an interesting statement in regard to the prospects and condition of the growing crops. In regard to wheat, it is said that the great wheat-growing districts all show a reduction in condition, rendering it certain that the crop of the year will be materially less than that of 1869. Future reports of condition at and after harvesting are still elements of the ultimate estimate, but the average depreciation of 13 per cent, and the diminution in breadth of about 6 per cent, would make the present estimate about 210,000,000 bushels, the decrease being at least 40,000,000.

The increase in the breadth of corn planted is greater than the decrease in acreage of wheat. It may be placed at 5 per cent, or about 1,750,000 acres. There appears to be a very slight increase in New England; about 2 per cent in the Middle States; a decrease in the cotton States, east of the Mississippi; an advance of 7 or 8 per cent in Southern States west of the Mississippi, and a still larger increase in the heart of the West. It is estimated at 10 per cent in Illinois, 10 in Indiana, 5 in Ohio, 2 in Michigan, 8 in Wisconsin, 20 in Minnesota, 15 in Iowa, 25 in Nebraska, and 15 in Kansas. In New England and the Middle States the prospect is full of high promise for the crop, while throughout the West the indications of a good crop have [illegible] general since the [illegible] of official crop returns.

In regard to cotton, the report says the increase of acreage averages 12 per cent, and aggregates nearly a million of acres. It is almost literally true that "the people are devoting all their energies to the culture of cotton." With an average season, the present acreage should give nearly 3,500,000 bales; with one of the extraordinary length of the last the product would be little short of 4,000,000—which was of so remarkable a character for continued growth and late picking that our October estimate, a reasonable one at the time, of 1,700,000 bales, was advanced at the close of the season to 3,000,000.

The oat crop is looking better than would have been expected in view of the heat and drouth of the season, and the quality will generally be good.

The fruit crop will be good in quantity and quality.

The following quotations for gold in New York and securities in London, to-day, were telegraphed to Barrett & March:

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 28.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours:

The following grain has been received up to 10 o'clock this morning: 77 cars wheat; 103 cars and 15,600 bu corn; 86 cars and 14,200 bu oats; 3 cars rye; 2 cars barley. Total, (350 cars) 174,000 bu.

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: 13,485 bu wheat; 2,512 bu corn; 1,246 bu oats; 406 bu rye; 297 bu barley.

There was a full attendance on 'Change to-day, and a moderately active set of markets in grain, with little change in prices. The activity was principally speculative.

Highwines were quiet, and 1c lower. Sales were confined to 100 brls iron-bound at 90c.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Your Destiny

Manhood and Womanhood.

Dr. Townsend

Private Consultations,

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Be on Your Guard.

FINANCIAL.

H. H. BOODY. D. A. BOODY. H. P. BOODY.

HENRY H. BOODY & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
Railway Agents,
12 Wall-st., New York,

Particular attention given to the negotiation of Railway and other corporate loans.

N. B.—Interest allowed on Deposits.
New York, May 1, 1870.

SCALES.

FORSYTH'S SCALES,
U. S. STANDARD,
Of all Sizes, with latest improvements
Examine and Buy the best.
FORSYTH, WILLIAMS & BOAL,
179 Lake-st., Chicago.
145 and 147 Walnut-st., Cincinnati.
205 and 207 Market-st., St. Louis.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES,
OF ALL SIZES.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

OCEAN STEAMERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Through Line to California and China.
FARES GREATLY REDUCED.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Rates of Passage Reduced.
STEAMERS SAIL DIRECT TO LONDON.

CHAMPAGNE.

CONSULAR
SEAL
CHAMPAGNE.

RAILROADS.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Defeat of the Amateurs by the Harvards—Score, 45 to 11.

Important Announcements—Reorganization of the White Stockings.

Further Concerning the Red Stocking-Athletic Game.

HARVARDS VS. AMATEURS.

The Harvard Club gave the people of Chicago another opportunity of witnessing their skill with the ball and bat, in a match game played yesterday afternoon with the Amateurs at Ogden Park, where nearly a thousand people were assembled. The play of the college boys was by no means equal to that which they brought to bear against the White Stockings. It was not to be expected it should be, as there was no occasion for straining every nerve. Still there was much to admire and [illegible] those who were present felt that they had [illegible]. The only changes in the position of the Harvards were [illegible] at short field. Goodwin pitched throughout the game, but was not so swift and efficient as on Tuesday. On the part of the Amateurs the play was better than they have lately shown against first-class clubs. Stearns had struck one of his good days, and acquitted himself nicely at short. Girard at first base was extremely efficient, as was also Grant in the left field. Taylor, late of the Athletics, was placed at third, where he did poorer playing than he has been guilty of for a number of years. It was evidently one of his bad days. The same might be said of [illegible], Kennedy, Budd, Dean, and Pickering, [illegible] as well as they are capable of. The game was umpired by Mr. J. H. Haynie, of the Chicago Times, who seemed to have hit upon a judicious average in the matter of calling balls. Below is

THE SCORE.

Harvard.	O	R	...	Amateur.	O	R	...
Austin, c. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Stearns, s. s.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wells, c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Kennedy, c. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Grant, l. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pickering, 2d b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Taylor, 3d b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Girard, 1st b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reynolds, 2d b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dean, p.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Umpire—J. H. Haynie, of Chicago.
Scorers—[illegible].
Duration—Three hours.

THE HARVARDS

have fully refused to play another game with the White Stockings, although strongly urged, and offered extra pecuniary inducement to do so. Then also having lost a game, it was hoped that the Harvards would consent to play the deciding game. Like the Mutuals—although having no such grounds for refusal—they are content with the distinction they have already won, and don't propose to incur the risk of a defeat. They had accepted a prior engagement with the Garden City, but, when the latter withdrew in favor of the White Stockings, they fell back upon [illegible] for declining. [illegible] would never again have to find the Chicago Club so easily beaten.

GAMES IN GENERAL.

The Young Actives beat the Little Stars by a score of 25 to 15.

—The Mutuals, of Oquawka, beat the Empires, of Champaign, on the 25th inst., by a score of 43 to 23.

—The nine from the establishment of C. W. & E. Partridge & Co., beat the Valvoline, 25 to 5.

—The Auxtics beat the Novelties, 51 to 26.

THE WHITE STOCKINGS.

It has been decided to reconstruct the in-field of the Chicago Club, and with that view the managers have effected an engagement with Mr. Hodes, late second baseman of the Garden City nine, who will be a [illegible] to the position of short stop. Hodes will play first base, and the third base will [illegible] between Meyerle and King. [illegible] Hodes, of Baltimore, holding the position of catcher in that club last year. He is undoubtedly a fine general player, being handy with the ground-ball, an accurate thrower, and a safe fly catcher. [illegible] his capabilities to render it certain that a good selection has been made. His sudden withdrawal falls heavily on the Garden City, who will be at a loss to replace him, but they hold the interests of the Chicago Club as paramount to their own, and generously release him from all obligations. This action is eminently creditable on their part, and cannot fail of adding largely to the host of friends and admirers which the Garden City Club [illegible]

[illegible]

followed by the mutual consent of the Red Stockings for base play. The latter are credited also with two home runs.

THE FEELING.

The feeling on the streets, and at the crowded Gibson House, last night, was one of intense regret, not that the Red Stockings had been beaten, but that the umpire had not allowed them to be beaten on their merits. We heard one disgusted individual say, "If George had a mind to strike out, why didn't Beals let him do it? If he could send McVey in, why didn't the umpire give him a chance to do it? [illegible] it was only a lie; the Athletics had an inning to spare; would have won the game anyhow, and everybody would have been satisfied." This we found to be the general impression, except among a few who were inconsiderate enough to reflect on the Cincinnatis for being beaten, as if it were a crime that any nine players should lose two match games in 187, when half a dozen almost equally strong nines have been organized and drilled by the great cities of the East for the express purpose of bringing about that result. There were many bets at [illegible], too, last night which caused the whole club, and one man stopped and insulted President Champion and Secretary Joyce, ridiculously stating that the game was sold. We do not believe there was $1,000 staked on the game in the entire city. Men with [illegible] and money do not bet high when two such clubs meet, as did yesterday.

THE UMPIRING.

We approach this subject with [illegible] reluctance, and only because it was a matter of such general discussion everywhere last night. We have good reason for thinking it [illegible]. Mr. Beals was selected for the position by the correspondence of a stranger to Philadelphia, [illegible] for we give to him and to every [illegible] who accepts the thankless task of umpiring, as we give to every base ball player of every nine, credit for honest intentions until the reverse is proven. Neither do we find fault with his discrimination in favor of McBride's pitching, nor any decision except one, for his honesty in the premises no man has a right to question, but this we do say, that any man who would allow himself to be hectored into such a decision as his last by Dick McBride, or anyone else, is not fit to umpire a first-class game of base ball.

Finally, we do not believe that any decision made altered the result of the game, and we welcome the Philadelphia men to their well-earned victory. Call again, gentlemen.

THE GREAT GAME OF SATURDAY.

The public will find that the breaking of the chain of triumphs of the Cincinnatis, who have never yet, in victory or defeat, disgraced the name which they bear upon their streamer, will increase rather than lessen the interest of coming games. Already speculation is rife as to the result of next Saturday's game with the Mutuals, [illegible] splendid triumphs are the wonder of everybody.

Apropos of streamers, we had almost forgotten to compliment the Athletics on their good taste in not flying the "Championship" pennant yesterday, and to add that they will [illegible] with them if the Cincinnatis do not come for it.

From the Commercial.

The Red Stockings descended gracefully from the celestial regions yesterday. Their reputation for invincibility is broken. No other nine ever had such a fame as the one which yielded it up yesterday by an exhibition of tolerably loose play. The time-honored and very powerful Athletic Club, of Philadelphia, vanquished the Red Stockings in nine innings yesterday afternoon, by a score of 11 to 7. Three times in succession the Red Stockings have beaten the Athletics; once last year by 27 to 18, and again by 11 to 19, and once this year by 27 to 28. This is close work every time. The Athletics have nothing to pique themselves about in viewing the result of their last recent encounter with the Red Stockings. The Cincinnati nine has been deemed invincible. No other club ever attained a niche like this in public opinion, and perhaps never will.

Well, our citizens now know how it "feels" to have their great club beaten on their own grounds. They have not had the sensation for nearly two years. There was a certain amount of glory in the recent Atlantic defeat, for that was accomplished by only one run in eleven innings. But the repulse of yesterday was, on the whole, inglorious. The Athletics played an indifferent game; the Red Stockings played loosely and with a surprising lack of ambition. The game between the same clubs in Philadelphia, on the 2d of June, which the Reds won by only two runs, was, in all respects, infinitely more exciting and interesting than that of yesterday. The Red Stockings were then eager for victory, and the Athletics were equally anxious and determined to retrieve their last year's record, which they failed to do.

The Reds furnished the ball, yesterday, and, of course, supplied their favorite dead ball, known as "Ryan's rock bounder." Playing on their own grounds, too, the experts thought the chances were decidedly against the Athletics. The recent letting down of the Reds was but continued in yesterday's game. This falling off has been apparent ever since the return of the club from its Eastern tour. We took the liberty of calling attention to it, hoping thereby to assist in arresting the decline of the club. This course was termed by an officer of the club as "exhausting the vocabulary of abuse." We presume that even he is now convinced that the Red Stockings, for some perplexing reason, are out of favor, out of spirit, out of ambition, out of humor, out of harmony—out of all these, or, possibly, out of none. It may be that the club is tired of being perpetually strung up to invincibility. It may be that they think it is a commanding enough to stand at the head of the list at the end of the season. The Red Stockings are still at the head towards this season's play. The Athletics have [illegible] beaten three times in 1870, and the Atlantics [illegible]

[illegible]

shall be allowed to take with him one lady. No children will be allowed in the party.

3. Members of the association intending to take part in the excursion are required to notify the Secretary, J. E. Moore, of Decatur, of their intention, by the 6th day of August next, at the same time making answer of their respective newspapers to him for filing. No application can be received after that date.

Deputy Coroner's Inquest.

Mrs. Eugen Amann, a seamstress, who resided at No. [illegible] State street, fell dead in the yard in the rear of the house, yesterday morning. The Deputy Coroner was notified and held an inquest. The testimony before the jury was to the effect that she was very intemperate, and Dr. Miller gave it as his opinion that death resulted from apoplexy, produced by an excessive use of liquor. A verdict was rendered accordingly. Deceased was Irish and 39 years of age.

—The boat used for conveying persons across the river at Van Buren street since the bridge has been closed, was run into by a tugboat yesterday morning. The only occupant was the ferryman, William Bembke, and he was thrown into the water and drowned before assistance could be rendered him. The body was recovered shortly after and an inquest held. A verdict of accidental drowning was returned by the jury. Bembke was 30 years of age and unmarried.

City Time.

The movement to connect the Dearborn University with the City Hall, and subsequently with other public buildings, for the purpose of establishing a uniform standard of time in this city, is at last taking shape. The city has agreed to pay the on-tend expense, when the engineer is set in motion, and the Astronomical Society is now asking the business public to contribute the funds required to purchase the motor clock and other necessary apparatus. The amount asked for is but small, in comparison with the great advantages which will accrue to business men and travellers in securing a standard of time which will make tardiness an individual fault, instead of a social misfortune. The money will doubtless be procured without much trouble, and it would be well if the liberality of our people shall exceed the sum named ($3,000), so as to enable the Astronomical Society to add to the observing apparatus a few instruments which are very much needed.

The Infected Buffalo Robes.

We are pleased to learn that the Northwestern, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Burlington & Missouri, and the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroads have instructed their agents not to receive buffalo robes on their Missouri River termini without the certificate of the commanding officer of the post or district from whence they came, stating distinctly that the robes were not obtained from Indians that had, or were now suffering with, the smallpox. Such action upon the part of the railroads is commendable, and is the only way in which their own employes and the public can be protected from this loathsome infection, which the cupidity and selfishness of interested parties would spread throughout the country.

Williams College.

This venerable institution, located in a most beautiful valley, and nearly surrounded by the grand old mountains of Berkshire County, Mass., numbers among its graduates some of the most energetic and useful men in the Mississippi Valley. The high standard of moral and religious character which its faculty and its graduates as a rule have ever maintained, has long since secured for the college a place among the leading educational institutions of the country. Its catalogue has almost constantly the names of the sons of some of our prominent citizens. A son of Hon. E. M. Haines, of Lake County, has just graduated, and Rev. Dr. R. M. Patterson, and Hon. Julian S. Rumsey, of this city, have sons now in the college. The next term commences on the 1st of September.—See advertisement in another column.

Board of Police.

The Board of Police held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon at the police headquarters. Present, Commissioners Brown, Gund, and Sheridan.

Assistant Fire Marshal Shank was instructed to inquire as to the cost of painting the steamer Jacob Rehm, and to report to the board.

A bill of $314 for calsomining the Madison street, Chicago avenue, and Park stations, was allowed.

Bids were received for calsomining and whitewashing the engine and hose houses of the Fire Department for the balance of the year. Proposals were received from Charles Kessler, P. Walsh, C. Eberhardt & Co., Henry Volk & Co., William Swiecien, and James Leight. No award was made.

The charges against John Morgenthaler, of the Fire Department, were dismissed.

The board adjourned.

Have We a Prince Among Us?

It would seem so, if the following communication is to be depended upon:

To Reporter Chicago Tribune:

(Sensational, but true.) It is not generally known here that the King of Sweden's Brother is in Chicago and has been here for some time, in very needy circumstances. He is son of Oscar I., and a Actress by the name of [illegible], and a perfect picture of Carl XV. He is not allowed to go in the Swedish army or in any public office, on account of the Queen dowagers hatred towards him. He can be seen at most any time at [illegible] South Wells street in the Emigrant Office, his name [illegible]. NO HUMBUG.

[illegible]

PALMER-HONORE.

Brilliant Wedding in High Life—Marriage of Potter Palmer and Miss Bertha Honore.

Fashionable circles, commercial circles, and all other circles in the city of Chicago, have been exercised for the last month or two, over a rumor that Mr. Potter Palmer, the well-known millionaire, was to be married. His great wealth made the topic interesting, and attracted to it more than ordinary attention. The rumor became a reality yesterday afternoon, when Mr. Palmer and Miss Bertha Honore, daughter of Mr. Benjamin L. Honore, of this city, were united in the holy bonds of matrimony by Rev. J. S. Sweeney, pastor of the Christian Church.

Every man is a hero three times in his life, in spite of himself. First, when he is born; and for a little while after; he is the observed of all the observers in the family. Everybody who knows the family talks about the new baby; his little unoffending nose, which has not had time or perhaps inclination to assume a distinct and definite shape, evokes bursts of admiration from complimentary relatives; his eyes, which look out in wonder on his new friends, are criticised and diluted upon in the growing language of flattery; all his points are examined, and every baby is universally pronounced to be the finest and most wonderful atom of humanity that ever graced this planet with his presence. That is all very nice and very well, but the dear baby has a [illegible] all, the talk is sweetness wasted on the desert air. If he lives, he grows, passes successfully through the adolescent state, survives his hobbledehoyhood, and in the course of time goes the way of all mankind, and gets married. Then, for the second time he is a hero; a hero, indeed. He is a conscious hero, surrounded by his friends and by his bride. He is a hero for the third time when he goes the way of all flesh to the tomb; but it is an unsatisfactory sort of a heroship, for he does not enjoy it.

Potter Palmer was first a hero in Albany County, New York, where he was born forty-two years ago. His parents were fine, honest, Quaker folks, strict according to their sect, and they led a quiet life, cultivating a small farm and rearing their children to habits of industry and economy. Potter took a hand in the work of the farm, but his tastes were not pastoral by any means. His ambition swelled and soared beyond the boundaries of the home of his youth, and he longed to mix in the busy haunts of trade and commerce, and to make himself a name among men. The commercial spirit early manifested itself, and at 18 years of age he became a knight of the yard-stick, having obtained a situation as clerk in the store of Hon. Platt Adams, who was doing business in Durham, Greene County. He remained for three years, working carefully and studying the business for which he was naturally so well adapted. During the last year of his stay he had entire charge of the store, and when he retired was much regretted by his employer.

A spirit like his was too independent and enterprising to be curbed and controlled, so he struck out for himself, and, with a capital of $3,000, started business on his own account in Oneida, where he prospered for a while, after which he settled down in Lockport for three years. But Lockport was too small for Potter Palmer. He cast his eyes westward, and saw springing up on the shores of Lake Michigan a village, destined at no distant day to be one of the commercial centres of the country, and one of the greatest and most wonderful cities in the world. His instinct was right. He trusted his own sagacity, and, pulling up stakes once more, he started by the shortest and quickest route for Chicago, and he has never been sorry that he came.

He brought here as capital, in 1852, a knowledge of his business, a cool financial head, indomitable energy, plenty of pluck, and $5,000 in gold and bank notes. There is not much use in following him through the vicissitudes of business. In short, he opened a retail dry goods store at No. 137 Lake street, but it became too small for his trade, or, rather, his trade grew too large for it, so that, in 1857, he moved into the store adjoining, and occupied it until he sold out to advantage. Then he opened Nos. 112, 114, and 116 Lake street, and added a wholesale department to his business. Twelve years rolled by and riches rolled up, and by the end of that time, his energy and ability had converted his $5,000 into a fortune.

The war came, and found his store filled with goods, which rose rapidly and enormously in value, and, taking advantage of the situation, he purchased largely in New York and Europe, holding the stock until prices had culminated to the highest point. Of course he sold out. What else would he do? And of course his capital was doubled more than once. In the meantime he had been investing largely in real estate, and now he owns a large portion of State street and the surrounding country. In 1864 he retired on a comfortable competency of several millions, and even in Chicago he is regarded as being pretty well off. He left a monument to his business ability in the magnificent store occupied by Field, Leiter & Co., his successors.

As Mr. Palmer has gone through his second experience as a hero, and is prominently before the public in connection with that happy event, his personnel is a matter of importance, as it generally is in a bridegroom. He is six feet high, slight but well-made, and as straight and erect as a poplar. The long years of business anxiety and care have not bent his back, nor detracted from his appearance in the least. The forehead is full, and its bumps well developed. The eyes are a sort of hazel, with a glimmer of fun in their sharp, scrutinizing glance. The lips are clearly cut, and when compressed indicate strength of character and inflexibility of purpose. The head is a fine and good-looking one. Cover it with brown and curling locks, frame it with a nice beard, and plant it on top of the body, and Potter Palmer is there to the life, a creditable specimen of a Western man.

Those who know him may remember having seen him on the avenue behind his luxurious four-in-hand a few years since. He has evinced an amiable weakness for a good horse, a trait characteristic of many other eminent men. Since retiring from business he has been recruiting his health and enjoying his hard won millions in Europe and elsewhere, but the poet says:

> "Where'er I turn, whatever realms I see,
> My heart untravelled fondly turns to thee."

And so Potter Palmer said, or something to that effect, when he thought in far-off lands of dear Chicago. He came back and sought a congenial partner for life. The lady, Miss Bertha Honore, belongs to one of the most respectable families of the city. She is endowed with personal charms of a high order, is well educated, and very intelligent. She is particularly distinguished for her piety and Christian principles. A long acquaintance ripened into friendship, and friendship into love, and love was consummated yesterday in marriage. The engagement has been short—only two months. It is stated that the bridegroom offered, when going away recently, to settle a million dollars on his intended bride, but she nobly and persistently refused. This may put an end to the bitter observations of envious and cynical persons inclined to stamp the marriage contract—so momentous to the high contracting parties—as a commercial transaction. No matter who Mr. Palmer married, the same cruel and unjust remarks would be made, just as if wealth dried up and destroyed the nobler feelings of our natures, and annihilated the tender passion. Because a man has made ten or a dozen millions or so, should he not take a wife unto himself? Should he not try and find

> "Domestic bliss the only happiness that survived the fall."

Mixed up with the world, involved in immense business speculations, and surrounded by luxury and wealth, it was not natural that Mr. Palmer should meditate very much upon the serious and solemn matters that pertained to the welfare of his soul. He was not more to blame than a thousand other men who have not a tithe of his wealth to attract their minds from these high and holy thoughts. About a year and a half ago, he began to have convictions that troubled him, and he communicated with his family as to the propriety of his being baptized, an ordinance the administration of which he ardently desired. He did not take immediate steps in that direction; but when he became intimately acquainted with his wife, her piety naturally reacted upon him, and, last Sunday, "he renounced the devil and all his works," as the catechism says, and was received into the First Christian Church by baptism. He has since received letters of congratulation from various pastors in the city, felicitating him upon his determination to follow in the footsteps of his Lord and Master. He has expressed his intention of contributing, commensurate with his means, to Christian and charitable work in our midst. Rev. J. S. Sweeney, who received Mr. Palmer into the Church, took a true Christian's delight in relating Mr. Palmer's religious experience, and firmly believed that the example of so prominent a man will have a good influence upon others.

Greatly exaggerated rumors have been circulating round the city about the wedding, and enormous tales have been told of the display that was to take place. Comparatively little show attended it, and it was modest, quiet, and dignified. The manner in which

> "The unseen shackles that bound the happy pair,"

were fastened, will be found below.

THE WEDDING.

The time appointed for the ceremony was 5 o'clock. At that time there were few signs of preparation around the church. About half past 5 the bridal party entered, and immediately proceeded to the chancel, where the ceremony was performed in a brief but impressive manner. The only persons present were the immediate relatives of the bride and groom. Bridesmaids, groomsmen and ushers were only conspicuous by their absence. There was little show and comparatively no display. Rev. J. S. Sweeney, the pastor, officiated.

The bride's dress was of white satin, shrouded in point lace. It was a gorgeous garment, made in Paris expressly for the occasion. There was nothing noticeable in the other costumes. The ceremony over, the bridal party returned to the residence of Mr. Honore, at the corner of Michigan avenue and Adams street, where a reception was held. There was an immense assemblage of the friends of both parties. The refreshments were provided by Kinsley, and were served on 2,000 pieces of silver.

The happy pair left the city last evening for New York, en route to Europe, where the honeymoon will be passed.

REAL ESTATE.

Warrantee deeds conveying city and suburban property, within seven miles of the Court House, filed for record on Thursday, July 28.

Hubbard st., 125 ft e of Noble st., s f, 25x[illegible] ft; April 30	$[illegible]
Fisk st., s w corner of Lake st., e f, 30[illegible]x100 ft; July 29	1,700
Washington av., bet. Union Park Place and Sheldon st., n f, 40x115 ft; July 13	[illegible]
Milwaukee av., 100½ ft s e of Augusta st., n e f, 25x125 ft; July 28	[illegible]
Carroll st., 100½ ft w of Peoria st., s f, 25x120 ft, with buildings; July 28	[illegible]
Arnold st., 115 2-10 ft n of Thirty-first st., e f, 25x120 ft; September 2, 1867	[illegible]
Indiana av., 276 8-10 ft n of Douglas place, w f, 25x125 ft; July 28	[illegible]
Halsted st., 50 ft s of Center st., e f, 25x125 ft; June 27	[illegible]
NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.	
Reuben st., 242½ ft n of Congrove av, e f, 100x165 ft; July 27	[illegible]
Lill st., n e corner of Fabius st., s f, 50x125 ft; July 1	1,950
SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.	
Whitney av, n e corner of Forty-seventh st, 20 acres; June 18	[illegible]
Cottage Grove av, n e corner of Fifty-seventh st, w f, 24x126 ft; July 27	[illegible]
Ergandale av, 133½ ft s of Forty-ninth st, e f, 25x125 ft; June 4	[illegible]
Ergandale av, 133½ ft n of Fiftieth st, e f, 100x150 ft; June 4	[illegible]
WEST OF OLD CITY LIMITS.	
Thomas av, 75 ft s of Fullerton av, e f, 100x122 ft; July 21	[illegible]
Thomas st, one mile w of Morton st, s f, 25x126 7-10 ft; April 30	[illegible]
Chicago av, w of Morton st, [illegible] acres; June [illegible]	[illegible]

HOTEL PERSONALS.

SHERMAN HOUSE.

Among the arrivals at this hotel, yesterday, were the following: Wm. L. Olmstead, Hong Kong, China; L. English, Montreal; Lieutenant C. Martin, U. S. A.; Geo. F. Black, Halifax; C. W. [illegible], Albany; Harlow E. Woodward, Boston; H. S. [illegible], New Orleans; J. E. Graves, New York; W. Tidd, New York; Hon. J. A. Fullerton, New York; Joseph W. Ellsworth, Indianapolis; J. E. Torrence, Ireland; A. L. Manser, England; F. E. Badger, Cincinnati; C. E. Leffingwell, Indiana; Benjamin Hill, Dubuque.

TREMONT HOUSE.

Among the arrivals at this hotel, yesterday, were the following: Nelson Thomasson, U. S. A.; Samuel S. Sweet, Washington; Warren A. Howes, Boston; W. H. H. Benyward, U. S. A.; T. S. Chaffee, New York; John McKinzie, Albany; A. B. Miller, New York; F. W. Northrop, New Haven; W. B. Fox, New York; N. E. Solomon, Savannah, Ga.; John Manning, New York; Colonel J. Petrie, U. S. A.; Charles Burgess, Kansas City; Henry Pollansbee, Indianapolis; R. L. Carter, Boston; H. Morgan, New York; F. R. Rice, Albany; L. A. Forbes, New York.

BRIGGS HOUSE.

Among the arrivals at this hotel, yesterday, were the following: D. MacDonald, Scotland; Dr. John Hayne, Scotland; B. Betts, Buffalo; C. Draper, St. Louis; Edward Sargent, Denver; H. [illegible], Cleveland; D. [illegible], France; J. [illegible], Switzerland; P. Wykoff, New York; J. C. Cooper, Buffalo; C. B. Jones, [illegible]; James Monroe, Madison; H. B. Miller, Dubuque; C. A. Banks, Burlington; L. M. Burleigh, Indianapolis; Charles Crawford, Detroit; Richard Sparling, Janesville.

ST. JAMES HOTEL.

Among the arrivals at this hotel, yesterday, were the following: C. A. [illegible], Fond du Lac; Gabriel Farnham, St. Louis; E. B. Burch, James B. Lewis, New York; Ed H. Morgan, McGregor; F. A. Magrath, Springfield; Jacob Spinner, Cincinnati; Josiah Longfellow, Detroit; W. Mattocks, Cairo; Henry W. Carroll, Pittsburgh; Robert Ferguson, Montreal; A. B. Bryan, Logansport; L. Wolford, Marquette; Louis Boomer, Kansas City; L. M. Minor, Boston; Henry E. Forsyth, New Orleans.

THE LAW COURTS.

Very Little Business Transacted on Yesterday—The Police Courts.

Circuit Court.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Edward Sellin et al. v. James P. Smith et al. This was a proceeding to sell to satisfy mechanics lien. Decree was entered to confirm sale to E. Ten Broecke for $200. The property consisted of a leasehold interest in the north fifty feet of the south one hundred of the east half of Block 13, Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the west half of Section 27, 39, 14, and the buildings Nos. 1052 and 1054 Indiana avenue.

—James P. Tracey v. The Riverside Improvement Company. Petition to declare and enforce mechanics' lien on Block 14, Riverside second addition of the southwest quarter of Section 36, 39, 12. The complainant claims that there is due him $7,843 (of the contract price of $25,343) on the new hotel at Riverside.

REAL ESTATE TO BE SOLD.

Petition of Alfred Spink, guardian. This was an application for the sale of real estate of Alfred Spink, a minor. Decree was entered for the sale of the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 23, 38, 14.

SALES CONFIRMED.

Petition of Josephine C. Reid, guardian. Sale, under decree, of real estate of Frederick Reid, of Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, in the town of Rand, for $2,300. Confirmed.

—Almira Cowden v. Sarah A. Moe, et als. Sale of part of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 15, 42, 9. Confirmed.

EJECTMENT SUITS.

Elizabeth Kimbark, et al., v. John C. Dunlevy, et al. Ejectment for the east half of the west half, and the west half of the east half, and the west half of the east half of the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 24, 38, 14.

—The same v. Levi Blackwell. Ejectment for the east half of the west half of the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 24, 38, 14.

—The same v. Edwin Eaton et als. Ejectment for the west half of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter and the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 24, 38, 14.

TRESPASSES.

Leonard Rothgerber v. Edward D. Murray and Alfred F. Gorham. Trespass. Damages, $2,000.

—Anton Legro v. David C. and James Geary and Nicholas Curtin. Trespass. Damages laid at $5,000.

DAMAGES WANTED.

Nathan and Margaret Watkins v. The Chicago City Railway Company. Trespass on the case. Damages laid at $3,000.

Superior Court.

SUNDRY TRESPASSES.

Lipe Ankrews v. Joseph and Matilda May. Trespass. Damages laid at $5,000.

—John McIlligott v. John W. Laimbeer and Thomas Vose. Trespass. Damages laid at $3,000. This is an action to recover for an alleged wrongful arrest, made during November, 1869.

FIGHT OR SLANDER.

Samuel T. Poorman v. Charles A. Anderson. This is an action instituted to recover for an alleged slander. The damages are laid at $1,000. The plaintiff complains that defendant, on Wednesday last, dared him to a fight, which he (plaintiff) declining to enter up, defendant denominated him as a "d—d thief."

ASSUMPSIT.

Clayburgh Ernstein & Co. v. Louis Lindner. Assumpsit. Demand, $2,000.

County Court.

WILL PROVED.

Estate of John Anderson. Will proved, and letters testamentary granted to William H. Carter and Richard Cook, under bond of $30,000. Deceased left seven lots on South Jefferson street, on which are eleven houses, with household furniture and effects of the late residence of deceased, No. 234 Jefferson street.

ADMINISTRATIONS.

Estate of John H. Campbell. William R. Perry was appointed to administer, under bond of $5,000.

—Estate of William H. Bristol. Jacob Stewart was appointed administrator, under bond of $300.

GUARDIANSHIP.

Mary Pickett was appointed guardian of John T. Pickett, under bond of $3,283.

The Police Courts.

SOUTH SIDE COURT.

A unthankful rogue named Timothy Ryan, who was pardoned out of jail a few days ago, amused himself on Wednesday night by breaking into several houses on Twenty-first street, with burglarious intentions. Among others he entered the house of Mrs. Penner, No. 236, when we was discovered by a little girl, who gave the alarm and caused his arrest. He was held for trial in bail of $600.

—Yesterday afternoon an individual named James Solomon, formerly in the employ of Mr Parmalee, as bass driver, was arraigned before Justice Banyon on the charge of stealing a trunk from the Southern depot, belonging to John Ganzer, of Michawakee, Indiana. It appears that Solomon took the trunk, and, claiming that it was his own, placed it in one of Parmalee's baggage wagons. It was recovered at the office before he could claim it. The accused was held in bail of $1,000.

—Those two worthies, G. P. Wolf and Lance De Jongh, who are accused of assaulting the reputed wife of the former, were again arraigned before Justice Summerfield yesterday morning. As the victim was still unable to appear, hearing was further postponed.

—James Clark was accused of picking Amelia Schaffer's pocket, on Wednesday night. The affair occurred on State street, and was witnessed by Officer O'Connor, who foreclosed on the thief. Bail was fixed at $400.

—Francis Bowler, charged with stealing a number of window weights from his employer, Mr. J. E. Moss, was held in bail of $200.

WEST SIDE COURT.

Thomas Bell, in search of information regarding the state of the European war, sought it out of newspapers placed on letter-boxes for mailing. He was arrested while prosecuting this questionable enterprise, and fined $20.

—[illegible] was held in bail of $500 for cracking his wife's skull with a frying-pan.

SOUTH SIDE COURT.

The docket at this court did not contain a single case worthy of mention.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A California lady has taken to silkworms as pets, and raised a large colony for amusement.

—"It is a poor rule that won't work both ways." Report says that many colored women in New York may be seen promenading Broadway on a fine afternoon with countenances ornamented with a patch of white court-plaster.

—The Sons of Temperance, at Trenton, N. J., were recently made the victims of a practical joke by an enterprising young gentleman, who succeeded in introducing whiskey into a can of ice-water prepared for their use. The night was so hot, and the thirst so great, that the "taste" was not perceived until a good draught had been taken.

—A Springfield African has vindicated the capabilities of his race by contracting a good case of delirium tremens.

—Oxford University, for the year ending October, 1869, had an income of $199,546, including a balance on hand at the beginning of the year of $48,390. The expenditures during the same year amounted to $197,960, leaving a balance of $1,596. The amount added to capital by investments and the purchase of real estate required an expenditure of $60,750.

—The German Democratic organ in New York, the *Staats-Zeitung*, has this to say about the resolutions of the Union Republican General Committee, which we published a few days ago: "Indeed, we German-Americans, and together with us all Germany, can feel proud of such proofs of sympathy. The whole civilized world is with us, is with the German cause, which is the cause of humanity and liberty. By this moral weight of condemnation alone the rotten throne of the Corsican traitor and destroyer of republics ought to crumble to pieces."

—A meeting of the Patrons of Husbandry Deputies of Illinois, Tennessee, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, and California is to be held in St. Louis on the 20th of August. Norman J. Colman, proprietor of the *Rural World*, published at St. Louis, has been appointed General Deputy for the State of Missouri, and W. W. Corbett, editor of the *Prairie Farmer*, General Deputy for the State of Illinois.

—A lady in Pennsylvania had her eyesight restored last week by an operation, after having been blind for several years. The first thing she did, after objects became visible, was to sit down and read a number of letters, which she presumed had been sent to her husband by ladies during her blindness. The feelings of the poor woman can be better imagined than described when she found that her jealousy had been occasioned by a number of coal and washing bills.

—An American on his travels says: "I asked a fellow tourist his opinion of the Rhine. 'Wal, sir,' said he, 'it is not so grand as our North River. We hain't got them old castles, to be sure, but our water's as broad, and our rocks are twice as big, and mostly perpendic'lar.' I remarked that the Rhine ruins were extremely picturesque, and certainly enhanced the beauty of the river. 'Wal,' said he, 'I shouldn't wonder if our builders could put up a few if we offered them the contract, but our people don't deal much in ruins, that's a fact, and when you come to think of it, you can't say there's much use in 'em.'"

—The Louisville *Courier* reports the case of a boy burglar in that city who had entered and robbed many houses with the assistance of a trained raccoon. The boy's plan consisted in letting the coon loose near the house intended to be robbed, and then in asking permission to hunt after the animal, which had been taught to enter the premises his master had designated. While the search was going on, the boy would pack up such valuables as he could lay his hands on and escape with them unseen. The boy in his last attempt had packed up a market basket with clothing, and was making off through the back yard, when he was arrested and, and, after a vigorous struggle, held fast to by a young girl, and handed over to the police.

—An account smacking somewhat of Munchausenism is given in the Paris papers of the performances of a couple of *mitrailleuses* near Paris. Three hundred wretched horses, procured at the knackers, were placed as a target at 2,000 metres (about a mile and a half) off, and in less than a minute not one was left alive. Another trial next day, with 800 equines, rendered them all *hors du combat* in less than a minute and a half. As the range of mitrailleuses has hitherto been understood to be confined within 1,000 yards, the story smacks a little of the piscatorial. It is probably intended specially for Prussian consumption.

—In the State Paper Office, in London, it is reported, there may be seen a lady, with copying clerks under her control, engaged in deciphering, epitomizing, and cataloguing the important parchment State papers and records of several centuries back. This lady, about twenty-five years ago, published a work entitled "Letters of Royal and Illustrious Ladies," which attracted the attention of competent judges, for the patient care in selecting authorities, and the extensive range of historical research displayed by the authoress. Subsequently, in visiting the State Paper Office, to examine papers, the lady exhibited unusual skill in deciphering old manuscripts, and all the above qualifications combined to point her out as a suitable person to pursue antiquarian researches. She was, therefore, appointed by the British Government as a clerk in the State Paper Office, and she is the only female on the staff of that department.

—General Quesada, the Cuban leader, who has just returned from Europe to New York, states that he had an interview with the Emperor of the French, at which "Napoleon said that he fully coincided with the General in what he had done with reference to the freeing of Cuba from Spanish control, and that he felt the force of the General's endeavor to obtain a different style of warfare on the part of the Spaniards. The Emperor added that he was himself about to declare war against Prussia in the event of her not coming to his terms, and this he was afraid the King would not do. Should there be war, and Spain take up arms with Prussia against France, he would at once recognize the rights of the belligerents and take military action against Spain."

A MAD DOG IN ST. LOUIS.

A Man and Little Girl Badly Bitten—The Dog Shot.

From the St. Louis Republican, July 28.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock, yesterday morning, an excited crowd of people, consisting of men, women, and children, went in a body to the residence of Mr. Charles Wegman, chief dog catcher, No. 1923 Columbus street, near Lesperance street, and informed him there was a mad dog in the neighborhood, who had bitten several persons, and was altogether a most dangerous brute. The valiant dog catcher started in pursuit of the animal, gun in hand. He was joined by about fifty men, and quite an excitement was created along the line of chase. The dog pursued was a fierce, brown-colored bull dog, nearly two feet in height. After a chase round several blocks, the brute was seen near the Iron Mountain Railroad, when a well-directed shot from Mr. Wegman made him roll in the dust, and a second one did "his quietus make."

The persons who had been bitten were ascertained to be Charles Stoll, a laborer, and a little girl named Louisa Roth, 6 years of age. The latter was by far the worst case, as it is very doubtful whether she can recover from the injuries received.

Mr. Stoll is a laborer at Mr. Woodward's foundry on Lami street, near the track of the Iron Mountain Railroad. At breakfast time he left work and crossed the road to the office in order to draw some money. While he was on the steps he was seized by the bull-dog in the back. Having inflicted a painful flesh wound in the lower part of the back, the brute seized one of the man's boots, tore a hole in it two or three inches long, and bit him on the top part of the left foot. Stoll was taken to Dr. Schlosstein's drug store, on Carondelet avenue, where his wounds were cauterized. At present there are no dangerous symptoms, and he is doing as well as can be expected.

After the dog had committed these foregoing ravages he proceeded down an alley, between Sidney and Victor, and Columbus and DeKalb. A child named Louisa Roth, 6 years of age, was sitting in the frame house shaded with trees. One of her playmates sat on the step near her. The children do not appear to have seen the brute until it rushed up and attacked Louisa, seizing her by the head, and inflicting five or six severe wounds on her scalp with its teeth. The girl fainting from terror fell down on the steps; in doing so received another wound. In this condition she was taken to Dr. Griener's office, but he could not do anything until she had her hair shaved off by a barber, which was accordingly done. The necessary applications were made, and in a few hours the child fell into a gentle sleep. Whether she will be able to overcome the effect of the wound, together with the mental shock, is not yet known.

The shocking affair had another painful accompaniment. The father of the injured girl is Peter Roth, employed in a stone quarry. He had been sick some time, and hearing of his daughter's misfortune, he suddenly became worse, and his condition for a time was precarious. The mother of the child, too, was almost thrown into hysterics when she heard of the unhappy event, and did not revive until she had medical attendance.

The dog that created all this misery did other damage besides. Before it fell by Wegman's bullet it attacked and bit three or four dogs, which were killed by the dog-catchers during the day. It also attacked a horse attached to a wagon, but was driven off by the crowd.

Murphy.

A Boston correspondent says: "It is well known that Mr. Murphy owes his advance in politics to the 'lift' he received to an army contract in 1861. I give, as it comes to me, the story of his first success: 'He had been engaged in the hat and fur business for a good many years, and was in the habit of drumming up trade in the West. Springfield, Ill., was one of the places he visited regularly, and here made the acquaintance of Abraham Lincoln. Murphy could sing a good song and tell a good story, and many an evening he spent with Lincoln and other jolly fellows in Springfield. Abraham took a great fancy to Tom, and when he came to New York he visited him and was warmly welcomed. They then lost sight of each other for a while, but soon after Lincoln's inauguration, Murphy took a run on to Washington to see him. Lincoln received him cordially. "Tom," said he, "there is not a man in the country that I would rather see. What can I do for you? Name it. I can do almost anything."

"'Oh, never mind; I didn't come to bother you about an office.'

"'But I want to do something for you. Come now, speak up, what shall it be?'

"'Well, if you insist upon it, I'll tell you what I'd like to have. There will be contracts for caps, I suppose. If you can manage to arrange something of that sort I shall consider it a favor.'

"'All right, Tom; you shall get it.' And he did get it. Murphy received one of the first contracts given out, and that contract put him firmly on his feet. He filled it faithfully to the letter, and then got others, and before the war ended Tom Murphy was one of the rich men of New York.'"

Revision of the Bible.

From the London News, July 14.

The second session of the New Testament Company commenced yesterday, and will be continued to-day and to-morrow. The sitting was held, as before, in the Jerusalem Chamber, and lasted about six hours. There was a full attendance, nearly all the members being present, including the Bishop of Gloucester (in the chair), the Bishop of Salisbury, and the Deans of Canterbury, Westminster, and Rochester. After prayers had been read by the Chairman, he proceeded to offer a few introductory remarks, and among other things observed that what had taken place out of doors since the last meeting of the company would, he trusted, only tend to bind the company more closely together. The best spirit prevailed throughout the meeting. In the course of the sitting the Archbishop of Canterbury paid a short visit to the company, and expressed his great interest in the work in progress, and his best wishes for its success. This was His Grace's first appearance in public since his illness. Much of the time of the sitting was necessarily occupied in the consideration of certain matters of finance. A sub-committee was also appointed to attend particularly to the subject of marginal references, citations from the Old Testament, and parallel places in the New; and also to confer with the similar Sub-committee of the Old Testament Company on these and other points. Considerable progress was made with the revision of the introductory chapters of St. Matthew.

A Chinaman's Revenge.

Shanghae Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

A tragical affair of Woo-sung (at the mouth of the river) gives us another view of the Chinese officials and soldiery. Through some petty disturbance in an opium shop kept by some fascinating native ladies, two men belonging to one of the Chinese gunboats stationed there, were sentenced by the mandarin in charge of the fleet, to an indefinite number of blows, which were duly inflicted. Smarting under the severe treatment, one of the victims vowed vengeance. He watched his opportunity, and in the middle of the following day, when the mandarin was, according to his custom, locked in the sweet arms of Morpheus, he stole into his cabin and buried the fatal blade in his heart. Seizing the body in his arms before an alarm could be given, he carried it on deck and plunged with it into the muddy waters of the Wong-poo, then running a strong ebb. The tidal stream carried the bodies as far as the North Spit, where at low water they were found, the mandarin locked in the death grasp of his assassin.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The Infant's Friend.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the best and surest remedy in the world for all diseases of children, such as teething, wind colic, &c. It corrects acidity of the stomach, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health, and comfort to mother and child. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

Now Dick was a fellow that John couldn't bluff, so he determined to follow him—that was enuff; and followed so closely that soon they did meet at the drug store where Stephens' All Right is for sale.

Moth Patches Freckles and Tan. Use "Perry's" Moth and Freckle Lotion. The only reliable and harmless remedy for removing brown discolorations from the face. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. Perry, 49 Bond street, N. Y. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

Testimony.—Thousands of mothers are constantly speaking in exalted terms of commendation of the the magical effect of Mrs. Winslow's Syrup for soothing infants teething.

Cutaneous diseases cured by using Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Cod Liver Oil.—Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.—*Advertisement.*

Paper Hangings and Window shades, latest styles. Paints, oils, glass and brushes, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph-st.

MARRIED.

SMITH—RICE—In this city, July 27, at St. James' Episcopal Church, by the Rev. [illegible], William Smith, Esq., to Fannie [illegible], youngest daughter of the late [illegible] Rice, Esq., of Armagh, Ireland.

STREETER—[illegible]—Wednesday evening, July 27, at the residence of the bride's brother, at [illegible], by the Rev. [illegible] W. Streeter, assisted by the Rev. John Wil[illegible], Severo M. Streeter to Miss Mary Hess.

DIED.

HAMILTON—July 21, of consumption, Nancy A., wife of Norris M. Hamilton, aged 61 years, 3 months, 3 weeks, and 1 days.

Waukegan Gazette please copy.

AIKEN—In this city, July 28, at 9½ a. m., James Henry, youngest son of James E. and Harriet A. Aiken, aged 2 years, 1 months, and 14 days.

Funeral from 135 South Peoria-st., July 29, at 10 a. m.

HATHEWAY—In Minneapolis, Minn., on Saturday, July 23, George C. Hatheway, only brother of Franklin Hatheway of this city.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $1,000 AND upwards. R. F. BLANCHARD, [illegible] Dearborn-st.

SHORT DATE MORTGAGE AND BUSINESS PAPER discounted; loans on household property and approved collaterals. L. E. CARSWELL, [illegible] Washington-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON REAL ESTATE SECURITY [illegible]. JOSIAH H. BISSELL, 93 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW—$6,000 DOLLARS FOR twelve years at 10 per cent. annual interest; ample security given by mortgage on real estate near Chicago. For particulars address FINANCE, Denver, Colorado Territory, Lock Box [illegible].

WANTED—TO BORROW $3,000—I WILL PAY 10 per cent interest per annum, for a term of years, for the above sum, secured by first mortgage on a new [illegible] house and lot, worth $10,000; house [illegible]. Address Box 111, Paxton, Ill.

$2,500. [illegible] TO LOAN FOR 5 YEARS on improved city real estate. [illegible] BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., [illegible] Madison-st.

$15,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE [illegible]. W. LANGLEY, No. [illegible]

$150,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE [illegible]. F. F. DOW & CO., [illegible] Dearborn-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

Positively Last Week! Triumphal Season of the

ROYAL

SATSUMA JAPANESE TROUPE

Change of programme nightly. Prices of admission as usual. SATURDAY, Grand Matinee at 2 o'clock.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Engagement for one week only commencing Monday, July 25, of the great Illusionist,

PROF. A. SYLVESTER,

The wonder of the world, recognized Illusionist of Europe, and inventor of the most prominent Illusions of the age. He will be assisted by the beautiful sprite, Miss ANGELIQUE SCHOTT, introducing the Marvel of Mecca, Mid-air Suspensions, the Talking Lion, the Growth of Flowers, twenty changes in five minutes, Astounding Conjuration, Spectre Payment. The air filled with gold and silver coin.

Every night, and Saturday Matinee.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

MONDAY, AUGUST 1, RETURN FOR THEIR SECOND REGULAR SEASON OF THE GREAT

MANNING'S MINSTRELS,

Billy Manning, Ben Cotton, Bob Hart, J. H. Kemble, C. S. Fredericks, J. W. Kelly, J. P. Dunnie, Myron Lewis, "Dancing Little Stevie Rogers." The famous double song and dance artists Hogan and Hughes. Manning's entire Orchestra, and others. The finest combination of first-class artists in the world.

New songs, new jokes, a great new burlesque, new costumes, new properties, magnificent new scenery, theatre renovated and beautified, everything sparkling and refined, popular prices. Box office open Friday.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

SHOO FLY! SHOO FLY!

POSITIVELY ONE WEEK ONLY,
Commencing MONDAY, AUGUST 1.
The Original and World-Famous

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,

The oldest minstrel troupe in existence. From Bryant's Opera House, New York, under the immediate direction and supervision of the eminent comedian, Mr. DAN BRYANT, who will positively appear at every performance, assisted by his 25 FIRST-CLASS ARTISTS, supported by those talented burlesque artists, Unsworth and Eugene, Dave Reed, G. W. H. Griffin, Little Mac, the diminutive wonder—a dwarf in stature, a giant in talent—J. H. Ross' Grand Orchestra, and Bryant's Vocal Quintette, Brandisi, Norman, Russell, Grier, and Campbell. During the week the following burlesque operas will be performed: "Lucretia Borgia," "Il Trovatore," "Sonnambula," "Girl of the Period," and "Hamlet." Dan Bryant's great New York success, "Shoo Fly," as vitalized and made a public necessity of by Dan Bryant and Dave Reed, as performed by them over 200 nights at Bryant's Opera House, New York. Sale of seats will commence at the Opera House Box Office at 10 a. m. Friday, July 29.

GRAND EXCURSIONS.

The steamer SARAH VAN EPPS will run to

HYDE PARK

EVERY

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY AFTERNOON,

leaving Clark-st. bridge at 2, returns at 6:30. If you want to keep cool and be healthy, take a sail on the Sarah Van Epps.

The fare for the round trip is only 50 cents.

DAILY EXCURSIONS ON THE LAKE

by the steamer SARAH VAN EPPS, from south and east side of Clark-st. Bridge, for the Crib, at 11 and 2. On Saturday and Sunday afternoons at 2 for Hyde Park; return at 6:30 p. m. Moonlight excursions, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday evenings, with Wedgwood's band. Fare 50 cents.

AUCTION SALES.

By EDW. F. THOMAS & CO.

ABERDEEN-ST. Auction sale of a stock of Groceries, Fixtures, Fittings, Weighing Machine, Horse, Wagon, and Harness, and new Flour and Feed Wagon, on the premises, corner of Tyler-st., on SATURDAY, July 30, at 10 a. m., without reserve.
EDW'D F. THOMAS & CO., Auctioneers.

346 West Randolph-st.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE

of the elegant Fixtures, Fittings, splendid Marble and Plated Furniture, 8 Marble Top Tables, Ice Safe, Counters, Scales, Weighing Machine, Crockery Glass and Plated Ware, cutlery, Carpets, and nearly new Florence Sewing Machine, 24 Cane Arm Chairs, and a variety of effects, at auction, on the premises, on MONDAY, August 1, at 10 a. m., without reserve.
EDWARD F. THOMAS & CO., Auctioneers.

274 Blue Island-av.,

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE

Of an elegantly fitted up Drug Store, costly Marble Fountain, with 12 taps; stock of Perfumery, Drugs, &c., at auction on the premises, as above, on TUESDAY, August 2, at 10 a. m., without reserve.
EDWARD F. THOMAS & CO., Auctioneers.

By COLBY & WIRTS.

Regular Friday Sale.

NEW FURNITURE,

of every description, consigned direct from manufacturers, and warranted. To be sold FRIDAY, July 29, at 10 o'clock, by Colby & Wirts, 42 and 44 Dearborn-st. ALSO, SECOND-HAND GOODS, Beds, Bedding, Crockery, Stoves, &c.; one first-class Hall's Safe, large size, with a Burglar Box; one small size Fire Proof Safe, new; Horses and Buggies, Pianos, &c.
COLBY & WIRTS, Auctioneers,
42 and 44 Dearborn-st.

341 West Randolph-st.

SATURDAY MORNING, July 30, at 10 o'clock, we shall sell the entire Furniture, Fixtures, Carpets, Stock, &c., of a newly fitted up Ice Cream Saloon. SALE POSITIVE.
COLBY & WIRTS, Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

A large and attractive sale of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Of every description. Elegant Sideboards, Parlor and Chamber Sets, Whatnots, Hat Racks, Rockers, Tables, Chairs, Lounges, Mirrors, Office Desks, Plated Showcases, Mattresses, Carpets, Crockery, Pianos, 50 boxes Family Soap, 200 doz. Blacking, 1 Dumb Waiter, cost $80; on SATURDAY, July 30, at 9½ o'clock.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

22 Aberdeen-st.

GENTEEL FURNITURE,

AT AUCTION,

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

On FRIDAY, July 29, at 10 o'clock, at Dwelling House 22 Aberdeen-st. The entire household effects, consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Dining-Room, and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, &c., will be sold without reserve.

A Two-Story Frame Building,

18x40, with two years' lease of ground, situated at

53 North Desplaines-st.,

TOGETHER WITH A

10-Horse Portable Engine, in perfect order, now running; 5 Lathes; a new Hall's Safe (small size); a set of Patterns, for plumbers' work; lot of Tools, &c., &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On SATURDAY, July 30, at 10 o'clock a. m., on the premises, 53 North Desplaines-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Peremptory Sale of

BLOODED STOCK,

Horses, Cattle, and Cashmere Goats,

Of MEADOW LAWN FARM,

MADISON, WISCONSIN.

Belonging to R. M. Hooley, Esq., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION,

IN CHICAGO, BY WM A. BUTTERS & CO.,

On Tuesday, August 9, 1870,

AT NORTHWESTERN TATTERSALL'S,
Corner of Illinois and State-sts.

The stock includes the celebrated running stallion "ANDY BURT," sired by imported Glencoe; dam, Lady Bertrand, by old Sir Archie. Andy Burt took the grand medal and sweepstakes premium for the best horse, and five of his colts, at the Wisconsin State Fair of 1869.

GEN. MYERS, gelding, 5 years; sire, Andy Burt; dam, Lady Myers.
BOSTON BOY, 4 years; sire, Iceberg; dam, Robbins' Boston Lady.
BOSTON GIRL, 4 years; sire, Ball; dam, Robbins' Boston Lady.
JUPITER GIRL, 3 years coming; sire, Andy Burt; dam, Lady Myers.
LADY MYERS, brood Mare, 9 years, with foal at foot.
LADY NELLIE, brood mare, 16 years, with foal at foot.
LADY BIRD, brood mare, 8 years.

Also, a Herd of Alderney Cattle,

Also, the entire stock of the NORTHWESTERN CASHMERE [illegible]

ANGORA AND CASHMERE GOATS,

Consisting of [illegible]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible]

BOARD WANTED.

[illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.

[illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS.

[illegible]

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible]

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

TO LEASE.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALE.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

[illegible]

WANTED TO RENT.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

[illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED.

[illegible]

CLAIRVOYANTS.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

[illegible]

With this morning's TRIBUNE, our subscribers out of town will receive the usual Saturday Supplement which will be served to-morrow to our city readers.

FOREIGN.

The France-Prussian War.

The Opposing Forces Rapidly Massing for Active Operations.

A Battle Imminent on French Soil.

First Detailed Account of Prussian War Preparations.

List of French Strongholds Along the Frontier.

Neutrality Proclamation Issued by the Spanish Government.

AT THE FRONT.

BERLIN, July 29.—A detachment of French troops, consisting of three companies of infantry and eighty horsemen, attacked half a regiment of Prussian infantry at Voelklingen, midway between Saarbrucken and Saar-Louis. The French were repulsed, with a loss of one officer and eight men. One Prussian soldier was wounded.

PARIS, July 29.—The following is the proclamation of the Emperor to the army, on assuming command in person:

"SOLDIERS: I come to take my place at your head; to defend the honor of the soil of our country. You go to combat against one of the best armed of European countries. But other countries as valiant as this have not been able to resist your valor. It will be the same to-day. The war which now commences will be long and hardly contested, for its theatre will be places hedged with obstacles and thick with fortresses. But nothing is beyond persevering efforts.

"Soldiers of Africa, Italy, and Mexico! You will prove once more what the French army is able to accomplish, animated by the sentiment of duty, maintained by discipline, and influenced by love of country. Whatever road we may take across our frontier, we will find on it glorious traces of our forefathers, and we will show ourselves worthy of them. All France follows you with ardent prayers, and the eyes of the universe are upon you. Upon our success depends the fate of liberty and civilization.

"Soldiers! let each do his duty, and may the God of battles be with us. NAPOLEON.

"At General Headquarters, Metz, July 28, 1870."

At Metz to-day several newspaper correspondents, most of them American and English, were arrested as spies. They were liberated, however, but warned to keep away from the army in future. It is said that the return of General Lebrun from the frontier hastened the departure of the Emperor.

Prince Napoleon is on the Emperor's staff.

Large bodies of French troops are moving to the northeast from Metz.

It is said that General Trochu is to lead a corps into South Germany. It is thought that the Prussians will decline a battle until the French cross the Rhine. They are concentrating heavy masses of troops at Vienweid, near Coblentz.

A general movement of the Prussian forces in front of the French line has commenced, and it is evident that decisive operations are near at hand. Troops are pushing on to Mayence from all directions.

METZ, July 29.—Great excitement prevails. The news that the Prussians are moving causes a general hurrying forward of French operations. There is little doubt that the main body will strike through Rhenish Bavaria, and an advance of the Prussians on the left is expected.

LONDON, July 29—11 p. m.—From the seat of war the latest reports are that skirmishing is going on between the outposts, but not even a rumor of a battle is received.

SAARBRUCKEN, July 29.—The success of the Prussians in the affair of the outposts, yesterday, is admitted by the enemy. The French retired after a few rounds of cannon and musketry.

PARIS, July 29—Evening.—The following official reports from the army are published:

The Prussian troops are making onerous requisitions on the country they occupy. They take the horses of farmers, cut down trees, and trample the standing crops.

During a thunder storm the headquarters of the division of General Lorencez, was struck by lightning and three officers injured.

All prisoners so far taken have been sent to Orleans where accommodations are provided.

A despatch from Metz states that there are no signs of the enemy in front in any considerable force.

The Emperor's trip to Metz was a continual ovation.

LONDON, July 29.—The report of the violation of the Luxembourg territory was an absurd exaggeration. A French corporal crossed the river from Sierck with some fellow soldiers in search of tobacco. Their appearance gave rise to the reports of an invasion.

The French cavalry passed the frontier at Forb[illegible], but soon returned.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 29.—The French papers are furious at the restrictions placed on war news by the government.

The early abdication of the King of Prussia is rumored here.

The Empress, on returning to St. Cloud, toasted Thiers, under whose administration the fortifications of Paris were constructed, whereby France is to-day enabled to send 100,000 more men to the field than she otherwise could.

A proclamation declaring the departments of Moselle, Haut-Rhin, and Bas-Rhin in a state of siege, was officially promulgated this morning.

Food and forage are said to be scarce in Germany.

The following fortresses are placed in a thorough state of readiness for offence and defence: Metz, Thionville, Longwy, Marsal, Phalsbourg, Schlestadt, New Breisach, Belfort, Dinkenberg, La Petite Pierre, Montmedy, Verdun, and the entire fortifications of Strasbourg.

The *Journal Official* contains the following report from the Ministers of War and the Interior to the Emperor:

"The government has authorized the organization of local and national guards in the frontier towns of the north and east, but the government thinks it necessary to renounce the idea of the organization of a general national guard. Meanwhile, the government believes that companies of French volunteer sharpshooters established more extensively than now will constitute a valuable reserve for the protection of national territory." The two Ministers propose that the engagement of these companies of sharpshooters shall be limited to the actual term of the war, and that volunteers admitted into these bodies shall be specially charged with local defence. The Emperor approves the organization of these corps.

The *Journal Official* denies the rumor that the Bank of France has asked permission to suspend specie payment temporarily.

The French will pay in gold for everything they take in the enemy's country.

The Prussian Government has suppressed a large number of journals.

A New York lady of fortune residing here has volunteered as a nurse. Immense sums are subscribed for the wounded.

PARIS, July 29.—The *Journal Official* publishes a letter dated 27th July, from the Chinese Embassy, at present in Paris, expressing the profound feeling of sorrow with which its members heard of the murderous affair at Tien Tsin. The Embassy learned at the same time that a Chinese functionary of exalted rank had been charged to inquire into those lamentable scenes. The envoys of China do not hesitate to affirm that that functionary will bring the greatest diligence to acquit himself of that mission. In claiming that his action will be in accord with the [illegible]

[illegible]

land, to-day made [illegible] France, in 1866, offered [illegible] men to use against Austria [illegible] render to France the terr[illegible] and Moselle. The rejection [illegible] Prussia awoke the Emperor [illegible] tria. These offers, which [illegible] convenient to repudiate [illegible]

The *Times* has an article [illegible] Motley. The writer says [illegible] reproach of republics. [illegible] years, long enough to be [illegible] lishman, and now is recalled [illegible] not particularly [illegible] but as a man. It is a ma[illegible] that we recall, however [illegible] gives him back to [illegible]

There are further rumors [illegible] Catholics of Austria will [illegible] unless the doctrine of Papal [illegible] erably qualified.

The British Government [illegible] preparing to meet any [illegible] yards and arsenals are busy [illegible] plementary estimates for the [illegible] expected.

The story is repeated [illegible] Italy alone millions lives [illegible] the evacuation of Rome.

The discount demand at the [illegible] rapidly diminishing.

Owing to detention in the [illegible] passengers and news [illegible] want by the Rhine, were [illegible] town, and will be forwarded [illegible] steamer.

Popular excitement at the [illegible] Government in the present [illegible] People want peremptory [illegible] England views with great [illegible] trigues evidently having [illegible] violation of the independence [illegible] will oppose with the whole [illegible] to extend French power on [illegible] or after the war. The British [illegible] the other hand, while [illegible] breaking the peace, closes [illegible] purchases of coal and ammunition [illegible] land for the use of the French.

It is reported that the [illegible] Germany responds sluggishly [illegible] come forward.

Much discontent is felt in [illegible] trality of Austria.

Ship Doctor Barth, from [illegible] bury, put into a British port [illegible] cruisers. Bark Meridian, from [illegible] Bremen, arrived at Bremen [illegible] hauled by a French man-of-war [illegible] proceed.

The *Post*, in a double-leaded [illegible] comments on Bismarck's language [illegible] *British Gazette*, in regard to [illegible] of British neutrality, and calls [illegible] against England. It adds that [illegible] stories and lies will, before long [illegible] mated. It does not believe [illegible] given, and declares that England [illegible] fairly neutral as long as Prussia [illegible] hands from neutral territory.

The *Examiner* laughs at [illegible] from scenes of aggrandizement [illegible] violence which have disgraced [illegible] [illegible] protesting against [illegible] France.

LONDON, July 29.—The Marquis [illegible] assurances to Earl Granville, in [illegible] despatch, were received in Parliament [illegible] eral distrust. There is no doubt [illegible] Monday's debate in the Commons [illegible] England in an attitude of [illegible] to designs from every [illegible] Belgium. The government [illegible] caution cannot be maintained [illegible] out being regarded as timidity [illegible] will compel straightforward [illegible] raeli's purpose is known to [illegible] mit the country to a policy [illegible] France to let Belgium alone [illegible] England. But no party lines will [illegible] question at the present crisis.

The *Daily News* says: "There [illegible] an opposition. A unanimous [illegible] recognize but one party—[illegible] out distrusting the good will of [illegible] Prussia, it does not do to [illegible] England must depend on her [illegible]

In financial circles here, pro[illegible] circulation of paper money in [illegible] deemed as equivalent, if [illegible] bankruptcy.

The German press continues [illegible] upon England. If their declarations [illegible] ed, this country has bought [illegible] many at the cost of German [illegible] Earl Granville, in the House [illegible] admitted that he had received [illegible] ing a copy of the secret treaty [illegible] *Times*, but had assurances from [illegible] bassador that the proposals [illegible] and were declined by France.

In the House of Commons [illegible] notice of a question whether [illegible] ly supplying coals to the French [illegible]

In the Wesleyan General [illegible] Bishop Simpson, of the United [illegible] his credentials from the American [illegible] made an address, giving an account [illegible] tion and prospects of the [illegible] country.

The *Athenæum* announces the [illegible] Cora Mowatt, the distinguished [illegible] ess and actress, and eulogizes [illegible] reer.

In the House of Lords to-night [illegible] the Education bill were debated [illegible] posed of. One, proposed by [illegible] lishing a Ministry of Education [illegible]

The Commons was engaged in [illegible] importance. There was a [illegible] defects in the Patent laws.

A debate arose on the low [illegible] ached to the British navy, and [illegible] ling were expressed.

The House went into Committee [illegible] voted a number of appropriations.

Another serious failure occurred [illegible] cotton trade at Liverpool. No [illegible]

LONDON, July 29—Midnight.—[illegible] has arrived at Copenhagen.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, July 29.—The Prussian [illegible] also declined to allow foreign [illegible] the army headquarters.

The North German *Gazette* [illegible] trality: "England supplies France [illegible] with which to slaughter Germans."

The government has recognized [illegible] Telegraphic Bureau of Berlin as [illegible] ter. The bureau's war bulletins [illegible] throughout Germany. This [illegible] principal agency in Germany for [illegible] sociated press exclusively with [illegible] of America.

Count Bismarck recently submitted [illegible] ernment at Florence a proof of [illegible] tency toward Italy.

Berlin correspondence, [illegible] Belgium has been enlightened by [illegible] to the greed of France and her [illegible] Germany is conquered by France. [illegible] Belgium is in a position to [illegible] purpose without result he war [illegible] tive. If she is firm, Germany [illegible] Belgian frontiers.

The King bade adieu to the Queen [illegible] England's violation of neutrality [illegible] articles contraband of war to France [illegible] complained of.

Our special correspondent at [illegible] on Wednesday: "All civilians [illegible] obliged to decide last Saturday [illegible] would leave or remain until further [illegible] might be for a fortnight at least [illegible] today all the railways [illegible] for the exclusive transportation [illegible] I reached Frankfort, with great [illegible] six hours, instead of eleven, the [illegible] whole country is occupied in war [illegible] the moving of military trains. I [illegible] siderable complaints by their patriotism [illegible] and when not hacked of the French [illegible] people are thoroughly Prussian; [illegible] proprietors and priests are hostile [illegible] is possible in Polish Prussia [illegible] rence of the Russian and Austrian [illegible] fore, France can hope for [illegible] Everywhere on the roads [illegible] and the soldiers are [illegible] The beginning of strategic [illegible] at hand. The German [illegible] the initiative. The army [illegible] sume the offensive, and [illegible] ment on French soil. [illegible] are continually [illegible]

GREAT BRITAIN.

[illegible]

AUSTRIA.

[illegible]

SPAIN.

[illegible]